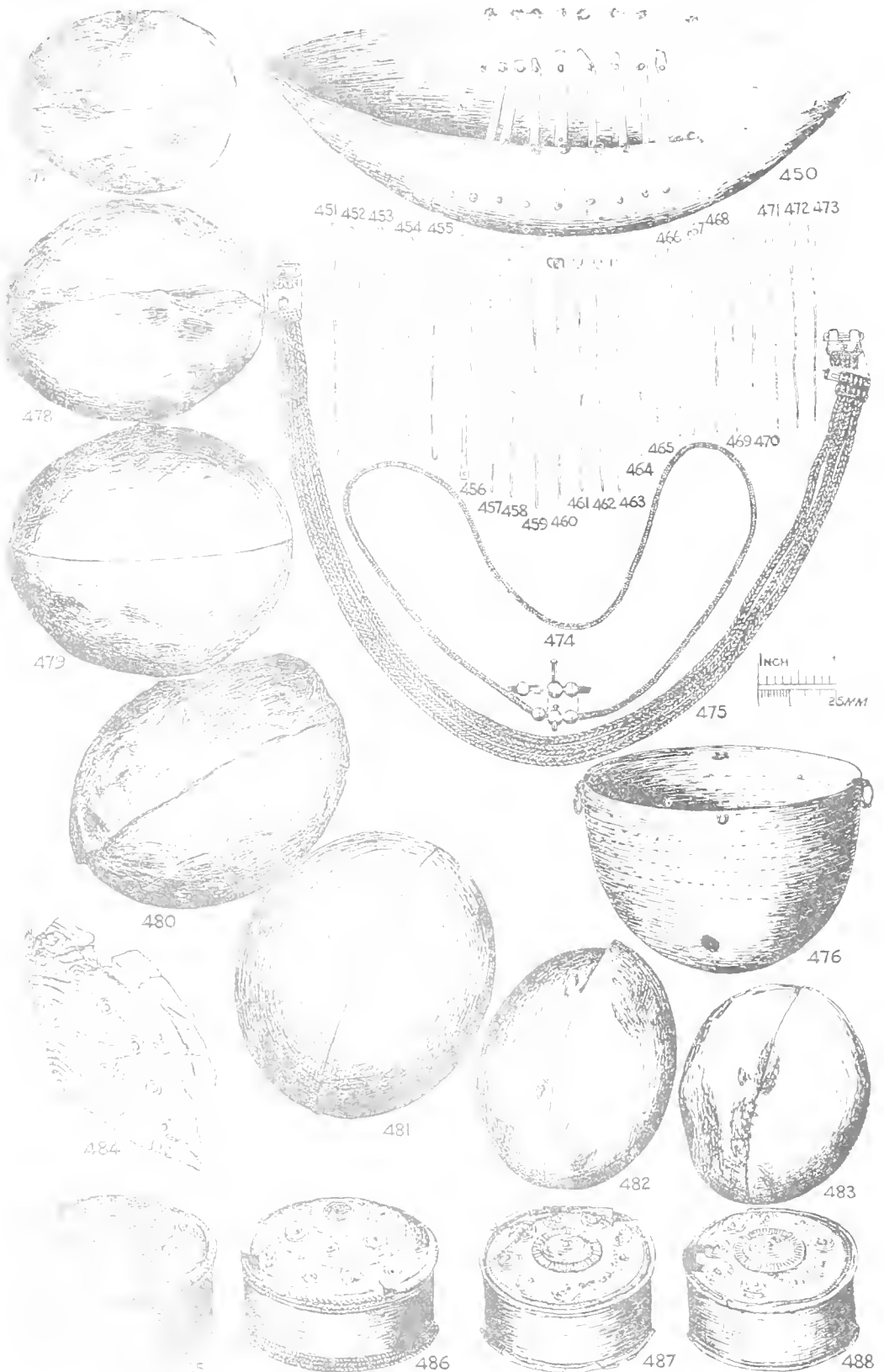


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FRONTISPIECE



Model Boat. Oars, etc., Hollow Balls, and Boxes (1/2).

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART, DUBLIN.

GUIDE TO THE COLLECTION
OF
IRISH ANTIQUITIES

CATALOGUE OF IRISH GOLD ORNAMENTS

IN THE
COLLECTION OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY

BY
E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, F.S.A.,
KEEPER OF IRISH ANTIQUITIES.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION

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Preface

THE present Catalogue has been drawn up on a slightly different plan, and is published in a larger size than the other Guides to the National Museum. This was done in order to allow the objects mentioned in the Catalogue to be fully illustrated ; for the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland is anxious that as much help as possible should be given to students desirous of becoming acquainted with the great collection of Irish Gold Ornaments. The present scarcity of paper and increase in the cost of printing has necessitated the placing of a large number of objects on each plate. It will, however, be possible by cutting out a piece of paper and placing it over the unrequired part of any plate to isolate and separately study any particular specimen.

The actual Catalogue has been printed in larger type and in a different form to the descriptive portion of the work ; as it is thought that the former, being a record of fact, has an element of permanence, which the descriptive portion cannot hope to possess, for increased knowledge will doubtless lead to altered views on certain Archæological questions.

I wish to thank Dr. R. F. Scharff, Acting-Director of the Museum, for the helpful interest he has taken in this work ; thanks are also due to the Society of Antiquaries of London, to the Royal Irish Academy, and to the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, for the loan of several illustrations used in the text

E. C. R. ARMSTRONG

August, 1920

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CHAPTER I

General Introduction

THE present work, as well as serving the needs of students, is intended to be used as a guide to the collection of prehistoric and Scandinavian gold ornaments; the catalogue of objects will fulfil the purpose of an inventory in accordance with the views expressed by the Lords of H.M. Treasury some years ago.

A collection of national antiquities was commenced by the Royal Irish Academy about the year 1839. The two gold torques found in the east side of the *Ráith na Senad* at Tara in 1810, purchased by public subscription in 1839; the Cross of Cong, presented to the Academy by Professor MacCullagh; and a small collection of antiquities purchased from Mr. Underwood; formed the nucleus of the collection.¹

As early as 1851 it was decided, on the recommendation of the Council, that a catalogue of the collection should be prepared, and that Dr. G. Petrie should be requested to undertake the work.² A commencement appears to have been made with this; but, in 1852, Dr. Petrie intimated to the Council that he would be unable to continue the catalogue; eventually it was undertaken by Sir William Wilde, whose first volume, dealing with the antiquities of stone, was published in 1857.

The catalogue portion of the present work is based upon information derived from the portion of Wilde's Catalogue dealing with the antiquities of gold, published in 1862; the MS. catalogues of Dr. George Petrie's collection; the various Museum Registers; and notes about the presentation and finding of antiquities printed in the earlier volumes of the Academy's Proceedings. The inventory compiled in 1890, when the Academy's collection was transferred to the National Museum, has also been of assistance.

To Sir William Wilde all students of Irish archaeology owe a debt of gratitude. Unless he had undertaken the cataloguing of the Academy's collection of antiquities, a mass of information as to the provenance of the objects, and the circumstances in which they

were acquired, would have perished. It is fortunate that he found time in the midst of an active professional career to devote himself to the task. Unhappily, the MS. volumes containing the catalogue of the Petrie collection give few particulars as to where the objects listed were found.

The Museum Registers range over a large number of years: great is their value as a record of how the individual objects comprising the Academy's collection were acquired. In the Academy's Proceedings of 16th March, 1860,³ the following reference was made to the Register:—"We are indebted to Mr. Hardinge and Dr. Reeves for the commencement of a very useful undertaking, in accordance with a plan proposed by the former of those gentlemen. We allude to the Register of Antiquities, which has been drawn up for the period commencing with the 1st of January, 1859. It is intended that immediately on the acquisition, by gift or purchase, of any article for our Museum, all the particulars respecting it which it is desirable to place on record shall be at once noted down, and afterwards transferred to the Register, in which they will be preserved without risk of loss, and will be always accessible for the purposes of identification and of antiquarian research."

This ideal was not always maintained, certain of the entries being of a nature that renders the identification of some specimens doubtful, of others impossible. But without the care and trouble taken, at that period, by individual members of the Academy, much of the educational value of the national collection would have perished, for the details as to how the objects were obtained would not have been preserved.

While the names of Wilde and Petrie are known to all who are interested in archaeology, a word may be said about three less widely known persons who are frequently mentioned in the catalogue:—

The Very Rev. Henry Richard Dawson, M.B.I.A., Dean of St. Patrick's from 1828-

¹ Wilde, *Catalogue of the Antiquities of Gold in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy*, 1862, p. 72; *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, i., pp. 60, 349, 354, 401; Petrie, *Transactions Royal Irish Academy*, xviii., pp. 181-184; Stokes, *Life of Petrie*, pp. 79-85. The King of Denmark presented to the Academy a small collection of Scandinavian antiquities in 1816 (Wilde, *Catalogue*, vol. i., p. 8).

² *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, v., pp. 116, 117, 215-218, 260; vi., p. 205.

³ Vol. vii., p. 282.

1840, formed a large collection of Irish antiquities, including a number of gold ornaments; this was purchased after his death, by public subscription, for £1,000.¹

Major Henry Charles Sirr, who was Town-Major of Dublin, is principally remembered for his connection with the arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, 19 May, 1798; but he also formed a collection of Irish antiquities, which after his death was purchased by the Academy from the Rev. J. D'A. Sirr for £350.²

Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., of Myrtle Hill House, Cork, who died in 1914, aged nearly seventy-nine, had been for many years a collector of Irish antiquities. The course of his business led him as a young man to travel through Ireland; thus he frequently had an opportunity of acquiring objects of antiquarian value. Several important finds now in the national collection passed through his hands, the most interesting being the Broughter find, the Coppeen find, and a portion of the objects found at Coachford, Co. Cork. His collection of antiquities, which was sold, in May, 1913, in London, by Messrs. Sotheby, included a number of gold antiquities, several of which were purchased for the Irish national collection.

The Treasury Minute dated 16 August, 1860, which sanctioned the grant of £100 a year to the Royal Irish Academy for the acquirement of Treasure Trove, came into operation in April, 1861.³ Sir William Wilde's catalogue of the antiquities of gold in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy was published in 1862: so that the Treasure Trove regulations had been in operation for a short time only. Though in Wilde's⁴ words "its effects have as yet been tested but to a very limited extent," he was able to say (January, 1862) that the collection contained "as many as three hundred specimens of antique manufactured gold."⁵ This being in spite of the fact that Irish goldsmiths and jewellers estimated that they had purchased and melted down as much as £10,000 of

ancient Irish gold ornaments.⁶ Colonel W. G. Wood-Martin⁷ has given a number of instances of the destruction of Irish gold antiquities in modern times; while Mr. E. Clibborn, in a letter to the *Athenæum*, dated 7th October, 1859, mentions others, including one discovery made near Athlone that was altogether lost to science, but which realised over £27,000.

The 310 golden objects catalogued by Wilde included some 60 mediæval finger rings,⁸ brooches, reliquaries, etc., which have been omitted from the present work. The number of separate objects now illustrated amounts to some 520, so it will be seen that more than half the prehistoric gold antiquities have been acquired since the publication of Wilde's catalogue.

An early example of Treasure Trove in Ireland is instanced by two depositions made before a Magistrate in January, 1673, concerning a find of treasure trove made about May, 1670, at Ballymorish, Queen's County, on property granted to Owen MacHugh O'Dempsey by Queen Elizabeth. Copies of these were communicated to the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries* in 1858 by the late Dr. Aquilla Smith,⁹ M.R.I.A. The objects in question appear, from the description, to have consisted of a twisted torque of the Tara type, with recurved terminals; two bars of gold; and a neck ring, probably a plain torque. Dr. E. Perceval Wright,¹⁰ who reprinted the depositions, in his presidential address to the Royal Society of Antiquaries, 30th January, 1900, added, "The inquisition was probably held to determine whose property this treasure was. It is possible that the grant of the manor from the Crown may have vested such in the O'Dempseys, but I can find no further particulars of this case."

The ornaments dealt with in the present catalogue (with the exception of a few indeterminate specimens like the ornamented gold belt-plate (Plate x., 51) and some of the other gold plates which may belong to the

¹ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, ii., pp. 283-291; and Appendix 1, i.-vi.

² See the notice of Major H. C. Sirr in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, iii., pp. 317, 318, by the late Caesar Litton Falkiner, also *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, ii., pp. 548, 549.

³ Wilde, *op. cit.*, p. 2 note; see also *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, ii., pp. 240, 357, and *Celtic Ornaments found in Ireland*, 1899, Appendix v., p. 42.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 2, note.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

⁶ Wilde, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

⁷ *Pagan Ireland*, 1895, pp. 480-486. See also *Archæologia*, iii., pp. 355-370, where a number of finds of gold in Ireland are mentioned; and Wilde, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, viii., pp. 82-86.

⁸ The finger rings were included in the *Catalogue of Finger Rings in the Collection of the Royal Irish Academy* (1914), by E. C. R. Armstrong.

⁹ *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, v., p. 207.

¹⁰ *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxx., pp. 10, 11.

Hallstatt Period, the *bullae*, and a few other objects of possibly later date), may be broadly divided into three periods, *i.e.*, those belonging to the Bronze Age; those belonging to the La Tène Period; and those that may be assigned to the time of the Norse invasions of Ireland. The great bulk of the objects belong to the Bronze Age (see p. 7, *post*). Only two finds can with certainty be ascribed to the La Tène period, *i.e.*, the Broughter collar and the various objects discovered with it (Plate xiii., 109; and Frontispiece, 450-475); and the torque found at Clonmacnois (Plate xiii., 98). To the Scandinavian period may be assigned a twisted bracelet, the plain bracelet found in the Edenvale Caves, Co. Clare, and two finger rings (Plate xviii., 394, 399; and Plate xiv., 237, 238).

In three instances only do gold antiquities, included in the present catalogue, appear to have been discovered in burials, *i.e.*, the four lunulae found at Dunlirih, Co. Kildare (Plate i., 1-4), which, according to the Museum Register, were found with bones; the gold plate (Plate x., 57) obtained in 1806 near Castle Martyr, Co. Cork, which is said to have been one of several discovered on a human skeleton; and the small ornamental band excavated with the bronze dagger from the Topped Mountain Cairn, Co. Fermanagh (Plate x., 60). Yet it is difficult to believe that all the remaining gold ornaments in the Collection were chance finds of objects, either purposely hidden or accidentally lost; some of these were probably obtained from interments. The imperfection of the record is at fault. How serious a loss is this will be apparent to everyone who studies the present catalogue. It is, for example, impossible to say whether lunulae were worn by both men and women, or confined to one sex only; whether the vast number of penannular objects were used as personal ornaments; whether some of the smaller rings were worn in the hair, or were all a form of currency. These and numerous other questions will occur to the reader.

Future excavations will, it is to be hoped, result in the discovery of burials containing Irish gold ornaments in circumstances which will increase our information on such points. Meanwhile the lack of knowledge has to be

supplied by suppositions founded on discoveries in other countries, where in the past archaeology has been more carefully studied, and where excavations have been executed under skilled supervision.

On the 13th December, 1898, Mr. George Coffey, M.R.I.A., my predecessor as Keeper of Irish Antiquities, whose fruitful labours in the cause of Irish Archaeology are so widely known, stated that there were at that time 570 ounces of prehistoric gold in the Irish National Collection; he also added, relying on the authority of Sir Arthur Evans, that the only Museum which could compete with the Academy's in the amount of native gold was Athens.¹ But though the Irish gold antiquities at present known can only represent a small part of the original wealth of the country in this metal, that amount, in the opinion of Sir C. H. Read², "would probably exceed that of any ancient period in any country, except perhaps the republic of Columbia in South America."

Where was derived the gold from which the Irish ornaments were made? In ancient times Europe contained four districts especially rich in gold deposits, Macedonia and Thrace with the island of Thasos; Hungary and Siebenbürgen; Spain; and Ireland.³

Ireland, indeed, seems in the Bronze Age to have been a kind of El Dorado of Western Europe.

Curious opinions were formerly held as to the origin of the Irish gold ornaments. Among these some are contained in a paper published, in 1860, by Mr. Edward Clibborn,⁴ a former Curator of the Royal Irish Academy's collection. Mr. Clibborn brought together the statements of a large number of foreign visitors to the Museum, which showed that, in their opinion, most of the Irish gold antiquities were of Eastern, principally Jewish, origin. This essay contains two plates in colour illustrating twenty-three of the gold ornaments then in the collection. The late Dr. William Frazer,⁵ M.R.I.A., suggested that the gold, from which the Irish ornaments were made, was derived by melting Roman gold coins plundered from Great Britain. It is, however, now so generally conceded by archaeologists that the gold was obtained from Ireland that it is unnecessary to discuss this theory, which

¹ *Celtic Ornaments found in Ireland*, p. 22.

² *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11th ed., ii., p. 353.

³ Montelius, *Die Chronologie der Ältesten Bronzezeit*, p. 210.

⁴ *The Journal of Archaeology*, 8, 1860, pp. 36-54 and 88-98.

⁵ *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxvii., pp. 53-66. See also *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xix., pp. 776-783.

would seem to be chronologically impossible : the references given in the note¹ will enable those desirous of so doing to examine the evidence for themselves.

The gold was almost certainly derived from Co. Wicklow, where it has been obtained in large quantities in modern times. Between 1795 and 1879 an amount of gold was got from Croghan Kinshelagh on the borders of Counties Wicklow and Wexford, estimated

“Lagenians of the gold,” because Irish gold was first discovered in their district : it is stated to have been first melted by Uchadan, in the great forest starting on the east side of the River Liffey, for Tighearnmhas, an early Milesian king.³ This tradition, which refers the ancient discovery of gold to the Wicklow district, is of interest : it confirms the idea that the gold of prehistoric times was there obtained, and shows that the memory of Ireland's richness in this metal was not forgotten in the historic period. Professor R. A. S. Macalister has suggested in his memoir⁴ *Temair Breg* that the chief purpose of the Celtic invasion of Ireland was to obtain a mastery of the Wicklow gold-fields.

According to Professor Eoin MacNeill, the Normans at the time of their invasion of Ireland believed that Irish kings had control of secret gold mines.⁵

As has been already mentioned, the Wicklow gold deposits were worked in the eighteenth century : this was owing to the sensational discovery of a nugget of gold which weighed twenty-two ounces. This nugget, the joint property of eight labourers,⁶ is stated to have been found in September, 1795. Apparently it was subsequently obtained by Messrs. Abraham Coates and Turner Camac, who presented it to King George III, who, it is stated, had it converted into a gold snuff-box.⁶ The story that it was given to George IV, when he visited Ireland is without foundation. The publication of the results of the gold washing at Croghan Kinshelagh, made in September, 1795, led to a rush to the diggings, which continued till the 15th of October, when they were taken over by the Government on behalf of the Crown.⁷ The gold found at this time was probably a pocket which had escaped the notice of the prehistoric gold workers.

Gold, on account of its wide distribution and brilliant colour, was perhaps the first metal to attract the notice of prehistoric man. Professor William Gowland⁸ has suggested that the earliest gold ornaments may pos-

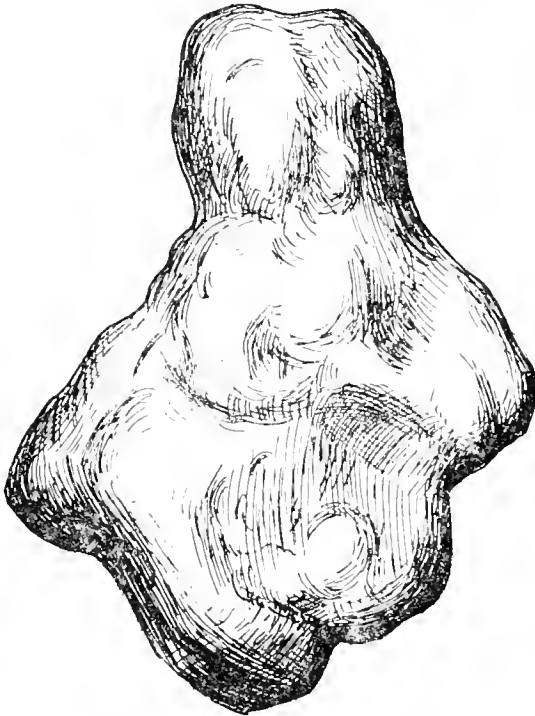


Fig. 1.—Drawing of the 22 ounce Wicklow gold nugget (†).

as weighing between 7,440 and 9,390 ounces, of a money value of between £28,855 and £36,185.² There are many references to gold ornaments and payments in gold by weight in the ancient Irish MSS.. According to the *Book of Leinster*, a MS. of the twelfth century, the Leinster men were called

¹ Coffey, *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxv., pp. 23-25; Kinahan, *Journal Royal Geological Society of Ireland*, xvi., pp. 135-157; Ball, *Proc. of the Royal Dublin Society*, viii., N.S., p. 311; Crawford, *Geographical Journal*, 40, July to December, pp. 194-195; Reinach, *Revue Celtique*, xvi., p. 166-167.

² Kinahan, *Journal Royal Geological Society of Ireland*, xvi., p. 147; see also Kane, *Industrial Resources of Ireland*, 1845, pp. 219-221.

³ Irish Texts Society, viii., 1908, ii, p. 123; Coffey, *op. cit.*, p. 24; and Wilde, *op. cit.*, p. 6, note. See also Miss M. E. Dobbs, *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xli., pp. 214-216.

⁴ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xxxiv., Sec. C., p. 321.

⁵ *Phases of Irish History*, p. 347.

⁶ Ball, *Proc. Royal Dublin Society*, viii., N.S., pp. 314-319.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 314.

⁸ *Journal Royal Anthropological Institute*, xlii., p. 259.

sibly have been made by merely hammering nuggets without melting them, and that some objects may be as early as the Stone Age. But the Irish national collection does not contain any ornament that can be definitely assigned to so early a date.

The Wicklow gold occurs in alluvial deposits: such deposits contain more or less silver; the presence of much of the latter metal causes the gold to be pale in colour. Alluvial gold is rarely found in the form of nuggets: more usually it is discovered as grains or flakes; this must have prevented its use for ornamental purposes until the art of melting the metal was discovered, which is not likely to have occurred until the Bronze Age.¹

fig. 2) which were possibly used for casting gold nuggets, are also in the collection: one was found at St. Michael's Hill, Co. Dublin; another at Enagh, Co. Down; a third in Moynagh Crannog, Co. Meath. Two other moulds (text-fig. 3) of similar type, found in the Dunbell Rath, are in the collection of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland deposited on loan in the National Museum.

Wood-Martin³ was of the opinion that the small clay crucibles often found in Crannogs were used for melting gold; in his work on Irish Lake Dwellings he wrote: "in them have been found both small earthen crucibles—so diminutive as to have been useful only for gold or silver smelting,—and also small pipe-clay cupels for refining purposes, like

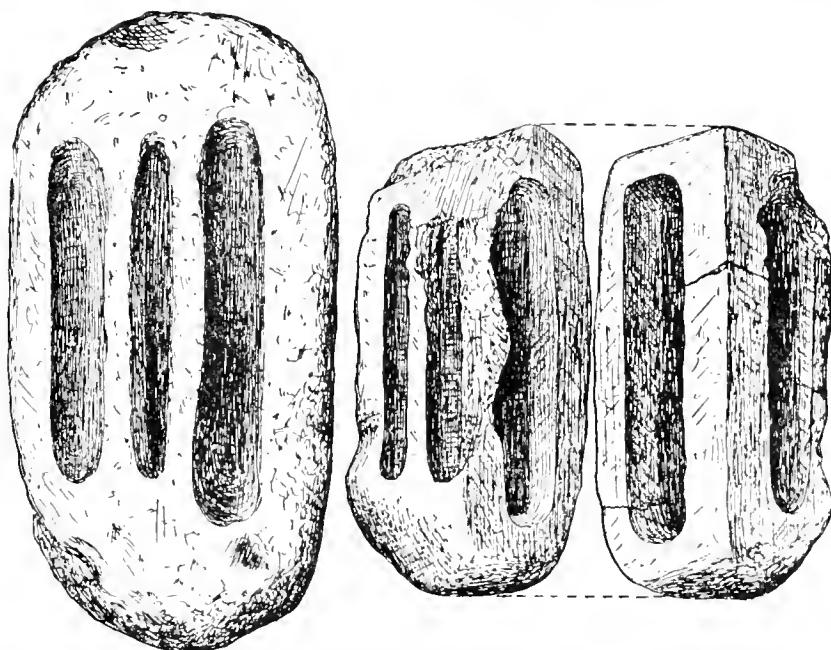


Fig. 2.—Moulds, (1) Moynagh Crannog, (2) St. Michael's Hill ($\frac{1}{2}$).

A small gold nugget, oblong in shape (Plate xiv., 259), is in the collection, while two larger nuggets formed part of the Great Clare Find (see p. 14, *post*): the latter weighed respectively 3 oz. 12 dwt. 5 gr., and 1 oz. 6 dwt. 12 gr.²; casts of two nuggets, presumably these, are among the reproductions of the portion of the Clare find which was dispersed after being exhibited at a meeting of the Academy. Some stone moulds (text-

those used in the present day for the assay of gold and silver."

But one of the crucibles discovered at Craigwarren Crannog had, according to Mr. George Coffey,⁴ a quantity of red vitreous matter adhering to the outside, indicating, in his opinion, that it had been used for melting enamel: others in the collection that have been examined by Mr. R. J. Moss, F.C.S., M.R.I.A., show traces of bronze, so

¹ Gowland, *op. cit.*, p. 252; also Kane, *op. cit.*, pp. 219, 220.

² Wilde, *op. cit.*, pp. 50, 51.

³ *Lake Dwellings of Ireland*, 1886, p. 120.

⁴ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xxvi., Sec. C., p. 116, and Pl. ix., fig. 7.

it appears improbable that these crucibles were used for melting gold, especially when it is remembered, as Wood-Martin himself admits, that few ornaments of silver, and still fewer of gold, have been found in crannogs.

The simplest method of obtaining gold from sands or rocks is by washing: the gold-bearing rock or sand is ground to fine particles and then washed in dishes or on a sloping surface; the particles of sand or rock, being lighter than the gold, are washed away, while the latter remains and can be collected.¹ The skilful native gold washers, in Yezo, and

by Mr. J. W. Mallet² in 1853. Mr. Mallet concluded from the analyses of eight gold ornaments that "If these ornaments presented no appearance of determined composition, and on the whole contained less silver, it might be supposed that they were made of native gold, merely fused, and worked into the required shapes: but from the results actually obtained, although they are by no means conclusive on this point, I think it appears more likely, on the contrary, that these articles were made from alloys artificially produced, and perhaps from determinate quantities of the constituent metals.

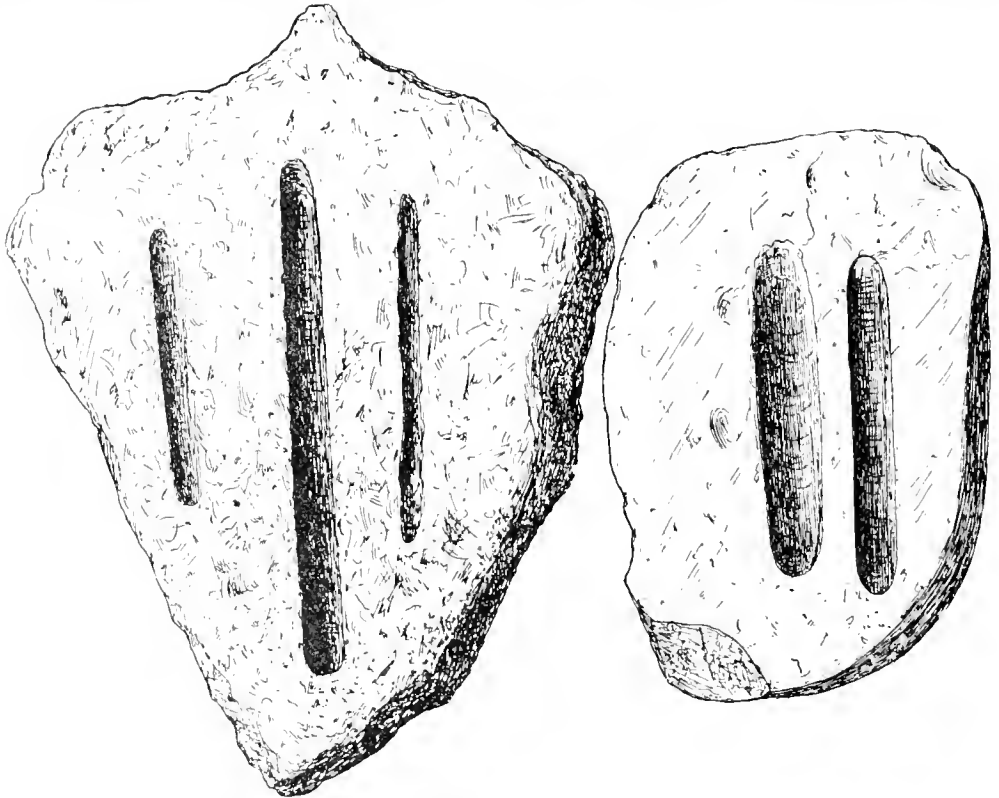


Fig. 3.—Moulds found in the Dunbell Rath (½).

elsewhere, often recover gold with only a simple dish from sands which are too poor for treatment with modern appliances.²

Some analyses of Irish gold ornaments have been made with a view to determining whether they were made from gold in a native state or from alloys artificially produced. The results of the first examination were presented to the Royal Irish Academy

If this supposition be correct, no information can be derived from these analyses as to the *geographical source* of the surprising quantity of gold found in the manufactured state in Ireland.³

On 24 June, 1895 a paper, entitled "Notes on the Composition of Ancient Irish Gold and Silver Ornaments,"⁴ by Mr. E. A. Smith, of the Royal School of Mines of London, was

¹ Gowland, *op. cit.*, p. 256.

² *Ibid.*, p. 255.

³ *Transactions Royal Irish Academy*, xxii., p. 313.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 317.

⁵ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xix., pp. 733-746.

communicated to the Academy by Professor J. P. O'Reilly, M.R.I.A. In this Mr. Smith summarised Mr. Mallet's results, and added the analyses of five other Irish gold objects. His examination supported Mr. Mallet's conclusions, *i.e.*, that the objects were not made from gold in its native state, but from alloys artificially produced.¹ Mr. Smith also observed that the connection to be observed between the analyses of the same kind of ornaments would lead to the supposition that alloys of approximately the same composition were used for certain particular varieties of ornaments.² He concluded that "it is not unreasonable to suppose that some, at least, of these alloys were produced by the addition of certain quantities of other metals to native Irish gold" and that, "From all the assays and analyses which have been made at various times, it would appear that Irish native gold is either up to or above standard."³

Dr William Frazer,⁴ M.R.I.A., in a paper published in 1897, after quoting the analyses made by Messrs. Mallet and Smith, wrote that "All gold ornaments found in Ireland may be satisfactorily arranged into three well-marked groups, which differ in relative purity of metal as follows:—Class No. 1, yielding gold mixed with 18 to 23 per cent. of silver; No. 2, with about 10 to 12 per cent. of alloy, chiefly silver; and No. 3, consisting of nearly pure metal." He added that "the great bulk of our antiquities, belong to the second class, and have a remarkably definite composition."⁵

According to Professor William Gowland,⁶ "It is almost certain that the alloys containing less than 60 per cent. of gold were artificially prepared, as no native gold of lower fineness has been found in any part of the world."

So that in objects consisting of nearly pure metal the native gold was apparently used without the addition of artificial alloys; this is also probably the case with ornaments in which the percentages of other metals are low, but, where it is high, alloys would seem to have been intentionally added.

The early date attributed to Irish gold ornaments may surprise those not acquainted with the prehistoric chronology now accepted by archaeologists. M. Salomon Reinach⁷ has pointed out that in the past there has been a tendency among Irish archaeologists to

attribute too late a date to Irish prehistoric antiquities of all kinds. This is due to the great richness of Ireland's early literature, which abounds in references to the wearing of gold, and other, ornaments that have been equated with those now in the National collection, while many early monuments are attributed to, or spoken of, in connection with persons who lived in the first few centuries after Christ. Such identifications must, however, be received with caution; Irish ornaments and monuments should be judged by the same archaeological methods as obtain in other European countries.

References drawn from Irish literary sources referring to the wearing and use of gold ornaments have not been included in the present work for the following reasons:—

(1) The earliest and most important literature deals with a state of society represented archaeologically by that portion of the early Iron Age known as the La Tène Period, which probably dated in Ireland from about the fourth century B.C. to the commencement of the Christian Period. For this late-Celtic period contemporary monuments provide evidence of the ornaments and arms then in use by the Celts on the Continent, and it is to be assumed that the armature and ornaments of the Celts who had entered Ireland were similar.

(2) The majority of the Irish gold ornaments appear to belong to the Bronze Age.

Sir William Ridgeway⁸ has emphasised this point in his memoir on the date of the Cuchulainn Saga. He wrote: "Though the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy possesses a great wealth of torques and other ornaments of gold, almost all of these belong not to the Iron Age, but to that of Bronze. Indeed, it was only within the last fifteen years that gold ornaments, undoubtedly belonging to the La Tène period, were discovered in Ireland. These are the famous gold objects found near Brougher, Co. Londonderry."

The late M. J. Déchelette⁹ agreed with this view. According to him: "*En Irlande, pays si riche en or à l'âge du bronze, nous ne connaissons que deux bijoux de ce métal précieux appartenant à l'époque de la Tène: ce sont les torques à tampons de Clonmacnois et de Brougher.*"

Though some Bronze Age ornaments may have continued in use during the La Tène

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 739.

² *Ibid.*, p. 740.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 742.

⁴ *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, vol. xxvii., pp. 53-66.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 58.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, p. 253.

⁷ *Revue Celtique*, xxi., pp. 83, 84.

⁸ *Proc. British Academy*, 1905-1906, p. 159.

⁹ *Manuel d'archéologie*, ii.; pt. 3, p. 1317.

period, an attempt to identify them with those mentioned in the Irish epic tales would hardly seem justified, when it is remembered that the references, though numerous, are rarely detailed. Also ornaments of silver, as well as those of gold, are frequently mentioned in the texts dealing with the Heroic Period. A silver penannular ring, with expanded ends, similar in type to the bracelet-like gold examples, which was stated to have been obtained in Co. Limerick and to have been formerly in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Neligan, has been figured by Windele¹ with the remark that it was interesting as being the only example of silver hitherto found resembling those of gold. If the illustration correctly represents the object, and if its material was really silver and not poor gold, it would seem to have been a silver object of early date. But there is no ornament of silver in the Academy's collection which appears to belong to a date earlier than the Christian Period. This is a further reason for observing a cautious attitude in the matter.

Those who wish to investigate the subject should see what has already been attempted by Wilde,² O'Curry,³ and Joyce.⁴

In later times gold appears to have been imported into Ireland, for Giraldus⁵ wrote: "Even gold, which the people require in large quantities, and still covet in a way that speaks their Spanish origin, is brought here by the merchants who traverse the ocean for the purposes of commerce."

The small number of the ornaments that can with certainty be assigned to the La Tène Period would point to the Wicklow gold having been worked out at an early date. Déchelette⁶ has expressed the view that during the first and second Iron Ages Irish gold was no longer imported into Gaul.

It will be noticed that a number of Irish gold ornaments are not incised with any form of decoration, and, that until the La Tène Period is reached, such ornamentation as is found is of a simple character. Even the repoussé work of the gorgets, though presenting a rich appearance, does not show any characteristics of special design. The motives employed, such as bands of lines arranged in groups, cross-hatchings, chevrons, dog-tooth

ornament, zig-zag lines, lozenges, herring-bone patterns, etc., are also found on the decorated bronze axes, daggers, and on the pottery. Such designs are common to all primitive art in every part of the world, and among all peoples in the earlier stages of civilisation. Therefore this type of decoration, which essentially consists in covering surfaces with a kind of diaper pattern, cannot in the true sense of the word be termed a style.

When we come to the La Tène Period the difference is at once apparent. For we find the typical, long, swelling curves and S-turns, adapted from the Greek palmette, grouped and combined after more or less constant principles, showing the impress of the same instinct of design. Once the essential type of the style has been grasped it can be recognised in however varied a form it may occur. Therefore we may speak of the decorative motives used during the La Tène Period as composing a true style of art common to the Celtic-speaking peoples of Ireland, Great Britain and the Continent. The skilful application of this form of decoration produced such works of art as the Broughton, and Clonmacnois, torques.

As might have been expected from the proximity of the two countries, Irish gold ornaments, though considerably more numerous, broadly resemble those found in Scotland.

It is also probable that as well as the lunulae, some of the other gold objects discovered in England were imported from Ireland.⁷

A word may be said about the method used in making the prehistoric gold ornaments. I am indebted to Mr. J. C. Wallace, of Messrs. E. Johnson, Ltd., for some suggestions on this subject. The lunulae appear to have been hammered out of a gold nugget, and their incised ornamentation produced by some sharp instrument. The embossed designs of the gorgets and other ornaments seem to have been obtained by pressing thin gold plates on to a matrix of bone. According to Wilde⁸ solder was used in uniting the edges of the gold balls found at Carrick-on-Shannon; but it is possible that the parts were directly fused together, as in gold of a

¹ *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, i., illustration facing p. 332; described p. 333.

² *Op. cit.*, *passim*.

³ *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, iii., pp. 87-211.

⁴ *Social History of Ireland*, ii., pp. 222-262.

⁵ Bell's edition of *The Historical Works of Giraldus Cambrensis*, p. 125.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, ii., pt. 2, p. 867.

⁷ See Fleure and Winstanley, *Journal Royal Anthropological Institute*, xlviii., p. 166, where speaking of British Civilisation, 1350-1150 B.C., it is stated: "Gold, apparently from Ireland, was abundantly used in thin plates."

⁸ *Op. cit.*, p. 35.

high quality this can be done without actually melting. In the case of leaved torques, not made by hammering from a single bar, the parts to be joined were probably fused directly together without making use of any other metal for solder.

The making of fibulae or armlets has been technically described by Mr. Edmond Johnson:¹ those with a solid bow are made of several pieces, the cups being "sweated" or surface melted on to the bow; while the inverted rims of the cups were obtained by leaving their extreme edges thickened, and sweating on to this a flat piece of gold of annular form, the ornamentation not being produced by engraving, but by means of a hammer and chisel. The penannular rings with hollow handles were made by hammering out a plate of gold tapering at each end; this was worked round a piece of wood the shape of the bow; then the edges were "sweated" together and the bow bent to the required shape, the cups being then attached by surface melting.

The technique employed in the La Tène Period was highly developed. This can be studied in the Brougher torque. The two halves of this collar were soldered together, the repoussé ornament being probably executed by means of a matrix composed of bone, or sea-ivory. The fastening of the collar is remarkable. The compass work used to fill up the spaces between the repoussé reliefs is of an exceptional character, though work executed by means of a compass can be seen on mirrors, sword-scabbards, and other objects of metal belonging to the La Tène Period, while a compass was also used in the decoration of the numerous bone flakes found at *Sliabh na Caillighe*, Oldestable, Co. Meath, and in woodwork found in the Glastonbury Lake Village. The outer parts of the small shell-like coils, which overhang the surface of the collar are each composed of a separate piece, inserted into holes cut

in the surface of the collar, and fastened in with overlapping tags.

Some doubt has been expressed as to whether the chains of so-called "trichinopoli" work, found with the Brougher collar are of Irish manufacture or were imported; if the former, in addition to the extraordinary fineness of the work, it will be noticed that granulations are used on the lock of the longer example. Granulae decoration goes back as far as the Mycenaean Period; it was greatly employed by the Etruscans; the process had become known in Ireland at least as early as the Christian period, for it may be observed on the Tara brooch² and the Ardagh Chalice.³

All the prehistoric gold ornaments in the National collection are now illustrated from drawings made by Miss Eileen E. Barnes, my indebtedness to whom for much help in connection with the catalogue portion of the work I take this opportunity of acknowledging. Students who cannot study Irish antiquities on the spot will be able to work from the drawings, all of which are reproduced to scale. The illustrations will also serve as a permanent record of the ornaments; this is important, for gold objects, even when preserved in public collections, have disappeared, not a few antiquities being now known only by illustrations. Thefts of gold ornaments have occurred in Ireland. Mr. E. A. Smith,⁴ in his paper already referred to, mentioned that the majority of the gold ornaments in the Museum of the Royal College of Science had been stolen.

The weights of the ornaments are given in Troy weight: to convert them into the metric system it is necessary to reduce them to French grammes:—

1 grain Troy equalling .064 grammes.

5,000 grains Troy equalling 324.000 grammes.

CHAPTER II

Lunulae

The most characteristic Irish gold ornaments are the crescent-shaped collars known as lunulae, a designation applied to them by Dr. Richard Pococke, F.R.S. (archdeacon of Dublin, afterwards bishop of Ossory, and

finally of Meath), the first known collector of Irish antiquities, in a paper which he contributed in 1757 to the second volume of *Archæologia*.⁵ A literature of some extent has gathered about them, the first paper

¹ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xix., pp. 780-783.

² Coffey, *Royal Irish Academy's Celtic Christian Galle*, 1910, p. 26.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 38.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 731.

⁵ p. 35; see also Wilde, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, viii., pp. 82-86.

of importance being that, already referred to, published by Dr. William Frazer¹ in 1897; this, though vitiated by the conclusions as to the date of the ornaments, and the source of the gold from which they were made, was of value: it contained the first list of lunulae in the National Museum, with their localities, published since the appearance of Wilde's Catalogue in 1862, together with a list of those in the British Museum, and in certain other collections. The paper appears to have drawn M. Reinach's attention to the subject, and led to his memoir entitled *Les Croissants d'or irlandais*,² which placed the study of these gold ornaments on a scientific basis. In 1906 M. le Comte Olivier Costa de Beauregard³ published in a paper on *Le Torques d'or de Saint-Leu-D'Esserent*, a map showing the distribution of the lunulae found in France.

In 1909 the late Mr. George Coffey,⁴ adopting M. le Comte Olivier Costa's method of mapping the lunulae, published a paper, entitled *The distribution of Gold Lunulae in Ireland and North-Western Europe*, in which he described and illustrated several specimens, and included a map showing their geographical distribution in Europe, with a list of all the lunulae then existing, or about whose former existence details could be obtained.

As well as being the most characteristic of the Irish gold ornaments, lunulae can also be placed at the commencement of the series, on the evidence of a find made at Harlyn, Merryn, near Padstow, Cornwall, where, in 1864, two lunulae were discovered in association with a bronze axe of early form and another object of bronze which was not preserved.⁵ The bronze axe is of a type characteristic of the early Bronze Age: the association with it of the lunulae indicates that they belong to the same period. But the manner in which the lunulae are decorated also points in the same direction, for, though some exceptional specimens are plain, they are

usually ornamented with finely cut or scored decoration consisting chiefly of bands of lines, cross-hatchings, chevrons, dog-tooth ornament, lozenges, and triangles. Such decoration is characteristic of objects belonging to the early Bronze Age and can be seen on many bronze antiquities belonging to this period. Dr. O. Montelius,⁶ who has illustrated gold lunulae found in Denmark, and France, dates them early in the Bronze Age.

The ornamentation of the lunulae is gathered to their ends; the centres being left plain, except for the bands of decoration encircling the edges, which are carried all round the objects. As Coffey has pointed out, this arrangement, and the spacing of the bands at the narrow portions, recalls that to be seen on the plates of certain jet necklaces ascribed to the end of the Neolithic Period or the beginning of the Bronze Age.

Neck and other personal ornaments must have been long in use before they were made of gold or metal of any kind: so if we suppose the decoration of the lunulae to have been influenced by that of the jet necklaces, we can also assume that the latter had in their turn been imitated from older types made of more simple materials.

Unfortunately details as to the discovery of lunulae have not often been recorded. In several cases they are said to have been found near megalithic monuments: ⁷ the only cases in which they appear to have been found in association with other objects are the Harlyn find above mentioned, and what appears to be a fragment of a lunula which was found with a number of ribbon torques and other gold antiquities about 1877 in the townland of Largatreeany, Dunfanaghy, Co. Donegal. On the other hand, two, three, and four lunulae have been found together. One lunula was found at a depth of six feet in a bog near Newtown, Crossdoney, Co. Cavan, in an oak case which measured when found ten by eight inches (text-fig. 4).

¹ *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxvii., pp. 53-66.

² *Revue Celtique*, xxi., pp. 75-97 and 166-175. M. Reinach, whose Memoir appeared in 1900, wrote that Frazer having died shortly after the publication of his paper, it had not been replied to in Ireland. But in a lecture entitled "Notes on 'Gold in Ireland,'" delivered at the Dublin Mansion House, 29 March, 1898, Mr. A. G. Ryder strongly refuted Frazer's arguments. (This lecture was subsequently published as a pamphlet by Messrs. Cherry & Smallbridge, Dublin, 1898.)

³ *Comptes Rendus Académie des Sciences de France* (Beauvais), 1906, p. 301.

⁴ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xxvii., Sec. C., pp. 251-258.

⁵ Smirke, *Archæological Journal*, xxii., pp. 275-277.

⁶ *Die Chronologie*, pp. 78-80. See also *Archæologia*, xli., p. 114, and Pl. xii., 51.

⁷ Three lunulae are stated to have been found at Cairnlochran, Co. Antrim, in digging a pit at the side of a stone to bury a fallen dolmen stone.—(*Dublin Penny Journal*, iv., p. 295.)

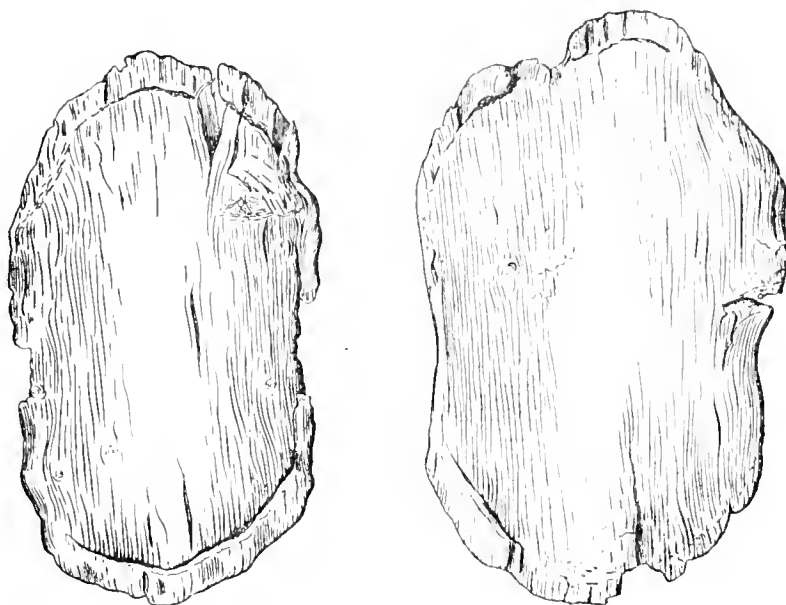


Fig. 4.—Wooden case found with a lunula in Co. Cavan ($\frac{1}{2}$).

(Block lent by the Royal Irish Academy.)

These crescent-shaped collars are made from thin plates of gold. Wide in the centre, they narrow considerably at the ends, which terminate in expanded flat pieces turned at

A lunula (text-fig. 5) found at Valognes, Manche,¹ had a chain at one end and a buckle at the other: though these appear to have been later additions to the ornament, they show that at the time when they were added the method of wearing the object was recognised.

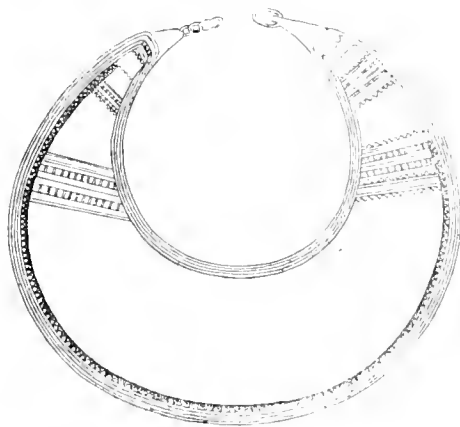


Fig. 5.—Lunula with chain found at Valognes, Manche.

(Block lent by the Royal Irish Academy.)

right angles to the plane of the lunulae. No doubt these were for the purpose of securing the collars round the neck by means of a tie.

The map (text-fig. 6) which I reproduce with additions from Coffey's paper shows the geographical distribution of the lunulae. It will be noticed that two specimens, either made in Ireland, and exported, or more probably made from Irish gold, and copied from Irish models, have been found in Scandinavia; while others have been discovered in Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, Brittany, and Belgium, and one has recently been discovered as far east as Hanover, Germany.² So wide a distribution of these characteristic Irish ornaments would indicate that the Irish gold fields were known during the Bronze Age: such knowledge would probably have led to intercourse, which is likely to have had its effect on the general civilisation of the island.

There are now thirty-nine lunulae or portions of lunulae in the National Collection, while others, known to have been found in Ireland, are in the British Museum: one is

¹ *L'Anthropologie*, 1891, p. 206.

² *Mannus*, iv., pp. 70, 71, and Armstrong, *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xli., pp. 48-50.

in the Belfast Museum and Art Gallery, and a few in private collections.¹

Possibly the crescent-shaped form of the lunulae may have been influenced by a favourite amulet, widely distributed in pre-

Neolithic times. A Neolithic prototype is to be sought in certain pendants of schist which belong to that period; he points out how numerous are the subsequent derivations from lunulae in the form of ornaments worn

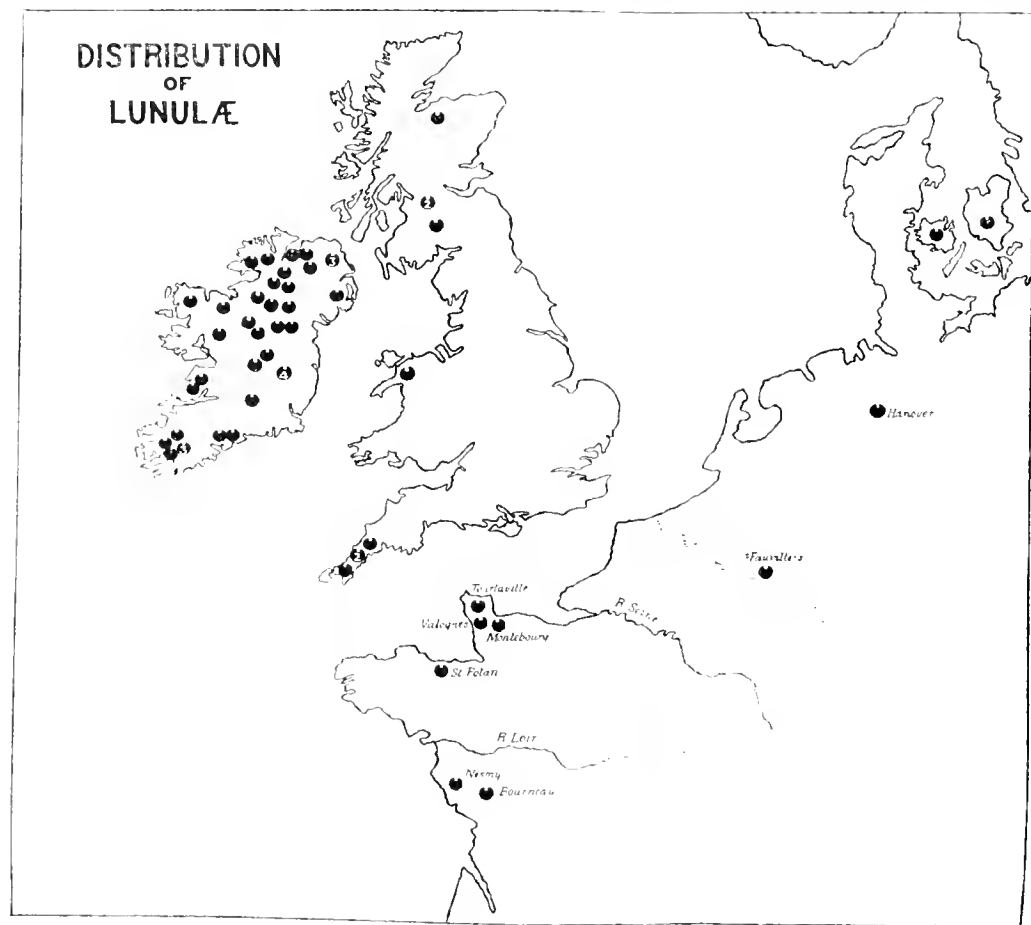


Fig. 6.—Map showing distribution of Lunulae.

historic times, composed of two boars' tusks placed together and joined in the centre to form a crescent-shaped ornament.² M. Camille Jullian³ considers that the crescent form of the lunulae is derived from the cult of

by soldiers, used for decorating the trappings of horses, etc.

The lunulae now in the National Collection are illustrated on Plates i.-vii.

¹ See list published by Coffey, *op. cit.*, p. 257; to this list should be added an example found at Ballinagroun, Co. Kerry, described in the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, xii. ser. ser., p. 136; the lunula found in Co. Cavan, and the fragment from Co. Donegal (numbers 38 and 39 of the present catalogue); also a second example found in a bog near Sligo in March, 1847, weighing 44 dwts. 18 gr., sketched in Windle's *Miscellany* (R.I.A. 12 C. 1) (pp. 304, 454), as well as the specimen mentioned in Coffey's list. Major C. K. O'Hara, H.M.L., of Annaghmore, Collooney, Co. Sligo, has sent me a sketch of a lunula which has been preserved for several generations in his family. This example was also probably found in Co. Sligo.

² See Ridgeway, *Journal Royal Anthropological Institute*, xxxviii., pp. 241-256.

³ *Journal des Savants*, 1911, p. 158-164.

CHAPTER III

Gold Collars or Gorgets

Like lunulae, the so-called "gorgets" were worn round the neck: they are of similar shape, being wide in the centre and narrowing at the sides, which terminate in ornamented discs. With an average width of eleven inches, they weigh from about four to sixteen ounces: elaborately decorated by means of hammering up, and punching, or chasing the surface, their ornamentation consists of a series of semicircular ribs in high relief, between which are bands of rope work, or rows of small raised dots. The discs attached to the terminals are thin convex plates corresponding to each other; the ends of the collars are passed through slits in the back of the lower plates and attached by a corresponding corrugated line in which the gold was burnished into the interstices for the purpose of holding the discs in position. The upper plates are attached to the lower by overlapping the edge of the latter, the joining being concealed by a rim. In one example, thread described by Wilde¹ as "in all probability the oldest specimen of woollen cordage now in existence in Ireland" is used. But this stitching is silk, and appears to be comparatively modern.

In addition to the five collars in the National Museum, another, then in the possession of the Earl of Charleville, found at a depth of twelve feet in a bog in Co. Limerick, was figured by Vallancey;² it is also illustrated in *Vetusta Monumenta*.³ Vallancey stated that a gorget was found in County Longford, and sold for twenty-six guineas; while three gold discs including one in the collection (number 45), apparently belonging to the terminals of such gorgets, are known.

All the gorgets are illustrated to scale on Plates viii.-xi., and a description of each is given in the list.

The gorgets are few in number. Ornaments exactly similar are not known outside Ireland. Except for Wilde's description, little has been written about them. In no

case have they been discovered in association with other antiquities which would enable them to be approximately dated.

Their parallels must be sought in certain collars of gold found in France, and in the large bronze collars found in Scandinavia.⁴ The French collars are made of a broad ribbon of metal; their centre part being divided by horizontal perforations, they were fastened at the back by means of a fold at each end of the metal band. The Scandinavian bronze collars are elaborate; like the Irish gorgets their front is hammered up into a series of ridges. Their ends are ornamented with spirals. They were fastened by folding over their extremities. These ornaments appear to have been worn by women.⁵

Déchelette⁶ has pointed out that such collars are derived from a prototype composed of a metal ribbon, the front portion of which was cut into small parallel bands, repoussé on the inside and consequently convex. The most primitive model of the Neolithic Period was probably a band of leather with its front cut into thin strips.

The French gold collars, and the Scandinavian examples of bronze, belong to the commencement of the Bronze Age.

The Irish gorgets have been considered to belong to the Hallstatt Period, and have been compared with a gold collar from Cintra, Lisbon,⁷ figured by Read, *British Museum Bronze Age Guide*, p. 148.

But their ornamentation of raised ribs alternating with hollows, beaded or otherwise decorated, resembles that of two bracelets in the collection, which are described on p. 44. One of the latter was discovered associated with antiquities indicating that it belonged to an early date. The elaborately decorated gold peytral for a horse found at Mold, Flintshire,⁸ assigned to the end of the Bronze Age, is also ornamented with embossed decoration of a character not far removed from that of the Irish gorgets. Repoussé ornament composed of

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 27.

² *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, iv., Pl. i.

³ V., pl. xxviii.

⁴ Déchelette, *op. cit.*, ii., pp. 357, 358; Montelius, *Scenska Fornminnesförhållanden*, vii., pp. 138, 139.

⁵ Montelius, *Les temps préhistoriques en Suède*, pp. 83, 84, 87; and Møller, *Nordische Altertumskunde*, 1897, pp. 274, 275.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, ii., p. 358.

⁷ Coffey, *Bronze Age in Ireland*, 1913, p. 63; see also Fleury and Winstanley, *Journal Royal Anthropological Institute*, xlviii., p. 169, where this gorget from Portugal is mentioned as having Irish relationship.

⁸ Read, *British Museum Bronze Age Guide*, pp. 149, 150.

concentric circles alternating with beads or raised lines can be seen on Scandinavian gold vessels, and also upon two cones of gold, one found at Avanton, near Poitiers, the other at Schifferstadt, near Spire. The latter was discovered in association with three palstaves. Both cones are considered to belong

to the end of the Bronze Age.¹ Therefore it seems probable that the gorgets belong to the late Bronze Age. But until a specimen is found in association with other objects whose approximate periods are known, the dating of these collars must remain uncertain.

CHAPTER IV

The Great Clare Find of 1854²

The Clare find, which contained the largest number of associated gold ornaments of Bronze-Age date discovered in Ireland, or indeed, as will later be indicated, in Western Europe, was brought to light in March, 1854. So remarkable is its character that it is described in detail.

A paragraph from the *Tralee Chronicle* of 24 March, 1854, quoted as follows by Mr. Richard Hitchcock,³ gives an early account of the find :—" On Thursday three labourers who were at work in Ballykilty, county Clare, upon the property of Mr. Blood, through which the Limerick and Ennis Railway is to run, accidentally turned up with the spade a large quantity of valuable antique Irish gold ornaments, of which they eagerly possessed themselves, and one of the parties who filled his hat with the precious metal, sold it to the first who offered in Newmarket, whither he ran with his booty, for £30. The gold is of the purest description, consisting of armlets, ringlets, bracelets, collars, etc., and worth £4 per ounce. The lot which the man sold in Newmarket for £30 weighed 110½ ounces, and is valued by Mr. Wallace, of Limerick, at £400."

On 7 April of the same year, at a meeting of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Dr. Todd⁴ gave an account of the recent discovery of a remarkable hoard of gold ornaments in the county Clare, in the course of railway operations. He produced some of the most curious specimens, which had been acquired for the col-

lection of the Royal Irish Academy. . . . The precise spot, he remarked, where the discovery had occurred, had not been ascertained, and a small part only of the treasure had been produced. . . . The ornaments consisted chiefly, as it is believed, of massive gold armlets with dilated or cup-shaped terminations; three examples of these were exhibited, as also two remarkable objects of thin gold plate, which may have been worn upon the neck; these are of novel types."

On 26 June of the same year, at a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy,⁵ Dr. Todd exhibited a large collection of gold ornaments recently found in the County of Clare."

Mr. T. Crofton Croker referred to the Clare find in a communication made to *Collectanea Antiqua*,⁶ dated 10 June, 1854; he quoted from the *Cork Examiner* an extract reprinted from the *Munster News*, giving an account of the discovery, in which it was stated that Mr. Halpin, of Newmarket, purchased a number of the objects for over £250; by other sales made in Newmarket, Limerick, Waterford, and Dublin, the four working men are said to have made between them £6,000. Mr. Crofton Croker mentioned in the same communication that Lord Londesborough wrote to him about one of the ornaments comprised in the find—a gorget, which weighed 4 oz. 13 dwts.;⁷ another piece, about the size of a thick bracelet, weighing 6 oz., was valued at £30.

On 6 July, 1854, at a meeting of the

¹ Déchelette, *op. cit.*, ii., p. 362, 363.

² The following account has been summarised, by permission of the Council of the Society, from my description of this find published in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xlvii., pp. 21-36.

³ *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, ii., p. 287, note.

⁴ *Archæological Journal*, xi., p. 184.

⁵ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, vi., p. 113; at this meeting the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of St. Germain's, being present, a subscription list was opened for the purchase of the examples acquired by the Royal Irish Academy. (See Wright, *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxx., p. 14.)

⁶ iii. (ed. C. Roach Smith), pp. 230-233.

⁷ Figured *Miscellanea Graphica*, 1857, Pl. xvii.

Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, held at Cambridge, Lord Talbot de Malahide "read an account of the discovery of a large hoard of gold ornaments in a railway cutting between Limerick and Ennis. This treasure consisted of six gorgets, two torques, and 137 armillæ, of which the larger portion was laid before the meeting."¹

Sir William Wilde, referring to Dr. Todd's communication to the Royal Irish Academy of 26 June, mentioned above, wrote that Dr. Todd "exhibited five gorgets, two neck-torques, two unwrought ingots, and no less than one hundred and thirty-seven rings and armillæ; the total weight of which was 174 oz. 11 dwt. 7 grs."² Wilde added: "The British Museum and several private collections have been enriched from that 'Find'; but there is reason to fear that a large portion of it found its way to the smelting pot."³

The find was referred to by the Rev. James Graves on 20 September, 1854,⁴ at a meeting of the Kilkenny Archæological Society; he stated that he had seen a portion of the find, which had been purchased for upwards of £500 at the current price of gold in Dublin.

Windele's Topographical MSS.⁵ contain a reference to the Clare find included in a description of Moghane Fort; it is as follows: "The place where the treasure was found was at the foot of the hill which is in that spot precipitous though the ascent is quite gentle in other directions. On my return to Newmarket I called upon a shopkeeper there, named Wm. Halpin who purchased some of the golden ornaments and I believe sold them to Dr. Neligan or to Dr. Todd. He did not succeed in giving me any correct idea of the style of the articles."

It may have been noticed that in Dr. Todd's account of the find given on 7 April, at the meeting of the Archæological Institute, he stated that the precise spot where the discovery had occurred had not been ascertained. But Mr. T. J. Westropp,⁶ P.R.S.A.I., who has been much interested in the identification of the locality, visited the spot and took notes on 26 September, 1919. He has sent me a copy of these which I give in his words: "Mr. W. Halpin, of Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare, took me and some friends to the site of the great Clare Gold Find at Moghane. Denis O'Rorke told me how his

father used to show the spot at the sixth telegraph post south from Moghane Bridge and to the S.W. of the Lake at the end of the northern of three nearly parallel walls behind his (O'Rorke's) house at Loch Ataska (O.S. Map 42). The Rock A in the field near the Ennis to Limerick Railway was 'in line with the spot,' and it was 'dug under,' but nothing was found. Mr. Halpin, who as a boy was shown the place by his father, and old O'Rorke and the brothers Denis and Patrick O'Rorke, agree on the main facts. Denis thinks the ornaments were got in the ditch east of the railway, and Patrick thinks on the west. The latter coincides with what my late sister, Mrs. Stacpoole of Edenvale, was shown by Mr. Hill, the County Surveyor, and what an old woman at Quin and my driver, Maycock, told me. The divergent places are opposite to each other, and Halpin fancied the line ran over the spot. The last I doubt, for the O'Rorke's agreed that when the ditch was finished the ganger objected to an ugly stone being left projecting from the side, and ordered its removal; then the fall of the mass of gold ornaments under the stone took place and the scramble of the workmen. People said some of the gold objects were thrown into Moghane Lake. Old O'Rorke was there at the time, and the mass of the treasure was kept in his house for some days.

"Evidently before the deep drain was cut to Moghane Lake to the Quin (north-east) side of Moghane Bridge, the low fields where the gold was buried must have been often under water.

"On the whole the clear evidence of Mr. Hill and the unbiassed statements of the others outweigh that of Denis O'Rorke. Patrick O'Rorke told me, without knowing what his brother had said, he agreed with the above. Mr. Halpin showed his belief by planting willows at the end of the wall to the west of the line X on plan."

As previously stated, thirteen of the original gold pieces of the Clare find are preserved in the National Museum, Dublin. Twelve of these were acquired by the Royal Irish Academy shortly after the discovery was made—partly by means of a grant from the Government, and partly by means of subscriptions given by some members of the

¹ *Archæological Journal*, xi., p. 395.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 31.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 33.

⁴ *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, iii., p. 181.

⁵ *Supplement*, vol. i. (R.I.A. Library, 12 K. 27), pp. 78 and 79.

⁶ See also Mr. Westropp's previous account of the find in his papers on Moghane Fort, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xxvii., Sec. C, pp. 219, 220.

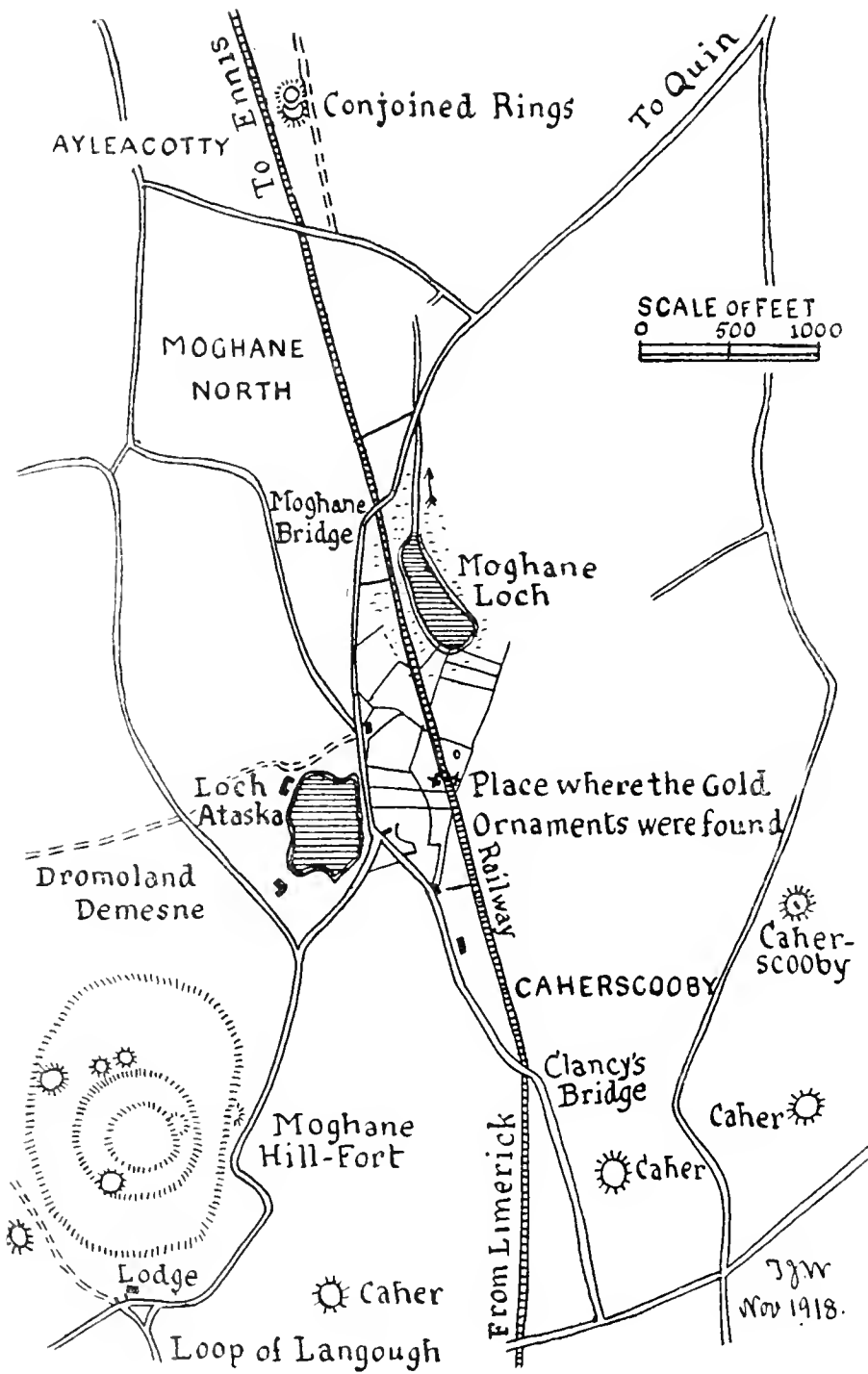


Fig. 7.—Plan showing where the ornaments of the Clara Find were discovered.
(Block lent by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.)

Academy.¹ One other bracelet ("one of the 'Great Clare find'") was acquired many years later by the National Museum; it is registered under the year 1904. Described as having been formerly in the possession of Professor J. Earle, it was purchased by the National Museum from Mr. Payne, of Oxford, a dealer in antiquities.

The thirteen gold ornaments include five gorgets, two plain necklets, two large and three small bracelets, and a large closed gold ring encircled by a smaller ring: all are figured plate xi.

Each of the gorgets is made from a thin plate of gold, narrowing towards the two ends, bent into a semi-circular form. Their terminals are flat and cup-shaped, except in the case of the largest (number 46), in which the cup-shaped terminals are slightly hollowed, as shown in the figure. (Plate xi., 66). Only two are ornamented (numbers 46, 47). In the first (Plate xi., 66) the ornament is confined to the necks of the terminals, which are decorated with an incised pattern, consisting of herringbone ornament, contained by plain fillets above and below. The second (Plate xi., 70) has its terminal ends decorated with plain horizontal and perpendicular incised lines, while the upper edge of the central portion is ornamented with seven half-triangles, filled with lines, placed at about equal distances from one another.

The necklets are made from solid cylindrical rods of gold, ending in flat terminals. The two larger bracelets are also made from solid cylindrical rods of gold, with slightly hollowed cup-shaped ends. The terminals of the three smaller bracelets are flat. The large ring is made of a solid circular rod of gold; the small encircling ring is also solid.

Some bronze rings of similar type to the Clare Find gold ring, threading small rings, are in the collection. One formed part of a find of bronze objects, which included a penannular ring with cup-shaped ends, and a number of bronze rings, discovered at Brockagh, Rochford Bridge, Co. Westmeath. Another was formerly in the collection of St. Columba's College, and is stated to have been found with a smaller bronze ring, a gold *bulld*, a bronze socketed spear-head and a socketed axe-head of bronze in Kinnegoe Bog, Co. Armagh. A specimen in the collection, which has been figured by both Wilde² and Evans,³ measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in di-

ameter and threads two small rings. Evans stated that he had an almost identical example of the same form of ring from Ballymoney, Co. Antrim.

The British Museum possesses thirteen gold penannular rings belonging to the Clare find.⁴ All are of the type shown in text-figure 8. The measurements and weights of the rings are as follows:—

| No. of Ring. | Measurement in Inches. | Weight in Grains. |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 3.4 × 2.8 | 3,675 |
| 2 | 3.0 × 2.6 | 2,438 |
| 3 | 2.7 × 2.3 | 1,008 |
| 4 | 3.05 × 2.45 | 749 |
| 5 | 2.7 × 2.2 | 439 |
| 6 | 2.8 × 2.45 | 417 |
| 7 | 2.9 × 2.5 | 358 |
| 8 | 2.6 × 2.1 | 280 |
| 9 | 2.5 × 2.2 | 147 |
| 10 | 2.5 × 2.1 | 127 |
| 11 | 2.4 × 2.25 | 239 |
| 12 | 2.7 × 2.4 | 213 |
| 13 | 2.5 × 2.2 | 122 |

An unornamented gold collar, of half cylindrical section, with clubbed ends, similar in type to the Clare gorgets, is also preserved in the British Museum: it was formerly in the late Canon W. Greenwell's collection,



Fig. 8.—Gold Penannular Ring from the Clare Find; preserved in the British Museum ($\frac{1}{2}$).

and is labelled "Cairn, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Clare, 1832": it weighs 3 oz. 9 dwt. 9 gr. Such plain gorgets are characteristic of the Clare find, and as the specimen in question was obtained from the same locality, it is probable either, that it formed part of the find, the date of its discovery having been incorrectly given at the time the ornament was obtained by Canon Greenwell, or that some person had found one of the objects belonging to the Clare find before the remaining portion of the hoard was discovered.

¹ Wilde, *op. cit.*, p. 31; for a list of the subscribers see *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, vi., Appendix, p. xii.

² *R.I.A. Catalogue of Bronze*, p. 570.

³ *Bronze Implements*, p. 389.

⁴ The information about these has been furnished by Mr. R. A. Smith, F.S.A., of the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities, British Museum.

Lord Inchiquin possesses two objects said to have formed part of the Clare find (text-figure 9). They are made from two thin conical circular plates of gold attached together, so as to leave the inside hollow.

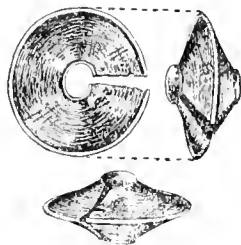


Fig. 9.—Gold ornament from the Clare Find. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Each has an opening at the side and a hollow centre. These objects measure about 1.5 inches in length and .75 of an inch in height; one weighs 6 dwt. 7.5 gr., the other 6 dwt. 4.5 gr.

A pair of similar ornaments is stated to have been found at Askeaton, Co. Limerick, together with a gold bracelet and an ingot of gold.¹ There are also twelve of these objects, some few of which are incomplete, in the National Collection. In three cases they have been found in pairs. Possibly they were used as ear-rings, an attachment being fastened round the centre of the object, passed through the opening in the side, and hung on the ear of the wearer.²

The presence of these ornaments in the Clare find is of interest. Possibly they are the "two remarkable objects of thin gold plate, which may have been worn upon the neck," referred to by Dr. Todd when describing the find at a meeting of the Archaeological Institute. See *ante*, p. 14.

To Lord Inchiquin is also due the information that some small gold bracelets which formed part of the Clare find are now in the possession of various members of the O'Brien family.

Two bracelets, portion of the Clare find, are said to have been "buried with their late owner some years ago."³

Three gold bracelets illustrated in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*⁴ are stated to have been at that time (July, 1856) in the possession of Mr. Francis M. Moore, chronometer maker, of 114 High Street, Belfast, who had purchased them in Limerick in

May, 1855. He is said to have had four bracelets, but sold one. They are described as having been found "along with a considerable number of others ('thirty or forty,' as it was said) of the same general form and description, 'in an earthen pot,' by a peasant, while working 'on the O'Brien estate in the county of Clare.'" The weights of the bracelets in Mr. Moore's possession were given as 14 dwts. 13 grs., 1 oz. 4 dwts. 10 grs., and 14 dwts. 17 grs. It is not unlikely that these bracelets formed part of the Clare find, the story of their discovery having been told incorrectly.

The Museum Register of Acquisitions for the Irish Antiquities Department contains an entry under the date 1902, in the handwriting of Mr. George Coffey, M.R.I.A., in which the casts of the Clare find preserved in the collection are thus described:—"Casts, bronze gilt, made by E. Johnson & Co., of portion of the great 'Clare find' of gold ornaments. These casts are recast from a set of casts made for Dr. Todd of the portion of the find which he exhibited at the Royal Irish Academy and at R. Archaeological Inst. of Great Britain and Ireland. Dr. Todd's casts afterwards passed into the possession of Miss Margaret Stokes, and after her death to Lady Stokes, who has permitted these casts to be made. Two flat discs, preserved in the same case by Miss Stokes, certainly do not belong to the find. They are evidently cast from two of these discs now in the R. I. A. Collection, which came through Dr. Todd's hands, but are not stated to have been in the find. Also there is some doubt about the larger cup-ended fibulae."

The casts are one hundred and fifty in number: some appear to be made from the gold objects now in the National Museum, while others may be casts of those in the British Museum. They include five gorgets, two plain necklets, three large cup-ended fibulae, four of a medium size, and four others slightly smaller; the remainder, with the exception of two ingots, are bracelets with flat cup-shaped ends, some being exceedingly small. The objects exhibited by Dr. Todd to the Royal Irish Academy, on 26 June, 1854, included five ingots, two torques, two unwrought ingots, and one hundred and thirty-seven rings and armillae—making one hun-

¹ *Journal of the Limerick Field Club*, iii., No. 10, Pl. facing p. 27, and pp. 32-34.

² But gold rings appear to have been anciently worn in the hair in Ireland; Professor O. Bergin has given me a reference to *Irish Texts*, iii., p. 550, l. 31, where an instance of this occurs.

³ *Journal of the Limerick Field Club*, iii., No. 10, p. 32.

⁴ 4, 1856, p. 149.

dred and forty-six objects in all. The casts now in the Museum were, as stated by Coffey, made from these, though, as their number exceeds those exhibited by four, it is possible that four of the larger cup-ended fibulae, concerning which Coffey expressed some doubt (see his entry of the casts in the Museum Register, *ante*, p. 18), may not have formed portion of the find, but have accidentally been included at the time the casts were made.

A study of the objects shows that all seem to belong to the same period, and that, with the exception of the ingots, they appear to have been personal ornaments. None of those which I have been able to examine are ornamented except the two gold gorgets now in the National Museum, and the two ornaments in the possession of Lord Inchiquin, which are incised with plain lines. (Plate xi., 66, 70; and text-figure 9.) The ornament on the gorgets is of the simple linear character to be seen on the lunulae and other ornaments and weapons belonging to the Bronze Age.

There can be little doubt as to the period to which are to be assigned the objects comprised in this find. Discoveries in which similar ornaments have occurred—as at Beachy Head, near Eastbourne, Sussex, where four gold bracelets of the same type as those of the Clare find were discovered in association with a winged celt and a bronze sword¹—show that the ornaments contained in the Clare find may be placed in the later portion of the Bronze Age. Dr. O. Montelius figures one of the bracelets from the Clare find, now in the Royal Irish Academy's Collection (Plate xi., 77) in his memoir on the Chronology of the Bronze Age in the British Islands.² He assigns this bracelet to his fifth period, which is dated as extending from the middle of the twelfth to the end of the ninth century, B.C. As Montelius's dates are thought by some good authorities to be carried back too far,³ it may perhaps be safer to avoid actual figures, and to consider the find as belonging to the last portion of the Irish Bronze Age.

Why so many gold ornaments should have been collected together and deposited, either in a cist or in the ground, is a problem. All apparently that can be safely concluded is that the objects did not form part of an interment, so that they cannot be regarded

as grave furniture; and though they all appear to belong to the same period, there is no certain clue as to when they were deposited.

Had the find contained few objects, the presence of ingots would have indicated a founder's hoard, consisting of ornaments, etc., either newly fashioned or about to be melted down; but the great number of the pieces seems to militate against this theory. Possibly the ornaments were, either the spoils of a vanquished people, a royal tribute, or a votive offering.

A comparison may be made between the Clare find and another great find of associated gold ornaments recently discovered at Messingwerk, Eberswalde, Brandenburg, where, on 16 May, 1913, an urn filled with gold objects was discovered about 1 metre (3 feet 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches) deep in the gravel. The objects discovered in the urn comprised eight bowl-shaped vessels, one complete twisted neck torque, a portion of another, a large number of spiral rings of double wire, a spiral disc, gold plates, etc. It is interesting to note that the find also contained a long bar of gold, two broken pieces of similar bars, and a cake of metal from the smelting furnace.

This find has been published and illustrated by Dr. Gustaf Kossinna,⁴ who has described it as the greatest German gold find of the Bronze Age; and further, as the greatest gold find of the European Bronze Age that has been preserved, with the exception of the finds made in Greece. The objects discovered at Messingwerk are of great purity, containing 99 per cent. of pure gold. Their collective weight is 2,543 grammes, which is equal to just over 81.75 ounces troy; their total bullion value being reckoned at about 9,000 marks, or £450.⁵

The collective weight of the thirteen objects from the Clare find in the National Museum, Dublin, amounts to 56 oz. 13 dwt. 7 gr.; and of the thirteen in the British Museum to 21 oz. 5 dwt. 12 gr.; while Lord Inchiquin's two earrings weigh 12 dwt. 12 gr. These amounts added together come to 78 oz. 7 gr.

The total weight of that portion of the find exhibited by Dr. Todd to the Royal Irish Academy on 26 June, 1854, amounted to 174 oz. 11 dwt. 7 gr.; so even if it is

¹ *British Museum Bronze Age Guide*, 1904, p. 78, and Pl. ix. ² *Archæologia*, lxi., Pl. xviii., 156.

³ Evans, *Proc. Society of Antiquaries of London*, 2nd S., xxii., pp. 121-128, and xxviii., p. 164; also Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery*, ii., pp. 108-110.

⁴ *Mannus-Bibliothek*, No. 12, 1913 (*Der Goldfund von Messingwerk bei Eberswalde*). ⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

assumed that all the objects of the find now in the Irish National, and British, Museum, as well as some others mentioned in the present paper, formed part of those exhibited, and that their weights are to be included in the above amount, the Clare find,

had it been kept together, would have been considerably larger in bulk than the Messingwerk find. Therefore it would appear to have been the largest find of associated gold objects of Bronze-Age date discovered in Western Europe.

CHAPTER V

Torques—Twisted; Ribbon; and La Tène including the Broighter Find

The various types include—(1) Those made by twisting either two V-shaped bands of gold placed back to back; or three flat bands of gold, one twice the width of the others, placed together; or four flat strips of gold placed at right angles to each other. (2) Those made by loosely twisting a plain strip of gold about the width of an ordinary piece of tape. (3) Those made by twisting a plain rod, circular, or square, in section. (4) Those made of a plain circular bar lapped round with wire. (5) Those made of a plain untwisted rod of metal, either circular, or square, in section. (6) Those made of a thin tube of gold: such tubular torques being often richly decorated.

Modern experiment has suggested that the method of making a plain ribbon torque was to place the piece of metal to be twisted between two plain metal bars, one on each side: the bars and ribbon were then bound together and twisted as a single piece, after which the ribbon was unbound from the bars. If a twisting force be directly applied to a ribbon of metal, it will either tear across or crumple in on itself. Screw torques or those of cruciform section were twisted directly, no rods or filling in of the angles being required.

The use of the torque as an ornament extended over many centuries. Those in the national collection belong to different periods. The most remarkable are the two specimens which were found in the east side of the *Ráith na Seand*, near the stones identified as the monuments of the Druids Móel, Bloce, and Bluicne: these, which (as mentioned on p. 1, *ante*) were purchased by public subscription in 1839, formed with the Cross

of Cong, and Mr. Underwood's collection, the nucleus of the Royal Irish Academy's Museum.

The largest of the Tara torques measures no less than 5 feet 7 inches in length, with a diameter of 15.5 inches. Made of four flat bars of gold soldered together and twisted, its terminations are drawn out into recurved bars, one of which ends in a short conical knob. The smaller of the two torques is 5.5 feet in length, with a diameter of 14.5 inches. These torques cannot have been worn except round the waist. Professor R. A. S. Macalister¹ has suggested they may have been votive offerings to the ancient Celtic god of wealth, and that they possibly decorated a colossal wooden effigy of the deity.

A temple dedicated to the Celtic god Nodens or Nuada was discovered at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, in 1805. It contained among other objects several bronze torques and fragments of torques, which had probably been deposited as votive offerings; while a small representation of the god in metal, also discovered, shows him wearing about his middle what appears to be a twisted torque.²

This would indicate that twisted torques remained in use during the La Tène Period. They certainly were known as early as the Bronze Age.

Several memoirs have been written in recent years about torques of the same type as those found at Tara: the most important are those by M. le Comte Olivier Costa de Beauregard³ on the torque found at Saint Leu-d'Esserent; Baron Anatole von Hügel⁴ on the Grunty Fen Torque; Mr. H. St.

¹ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xxxiv., Sec. C, pp. 255, 256.

² Bathurst, *Roman Antiquities at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire*, 1879, Plate xiii.

³ *Congrès Archéologique de France* (Beauvais), 1906, pp. 285-303.

⁴ *Proc. Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, xii., pp. 96-105.

George Gray, on the Yeovil Torque;¹ M. E. Toulmin Nicolle² on the torque found at Jersey; and Mr. O. G. S. Crawford,³ on a gold torque in the possession of the Earl of Malmesbury.

From the researches of M. le Comte Olivier Costa⁴ it appears that no similar torques have

In two well-known finds torques, similar in type to those found at Tara, have been discovered in association with datable objects. In the first, a gold torque was found at Grunty Fen, Stretham, Cambridgeshire, with three bronze palstaves.⁵ In the second, a gold torque was found at Fresné-la-Mère,

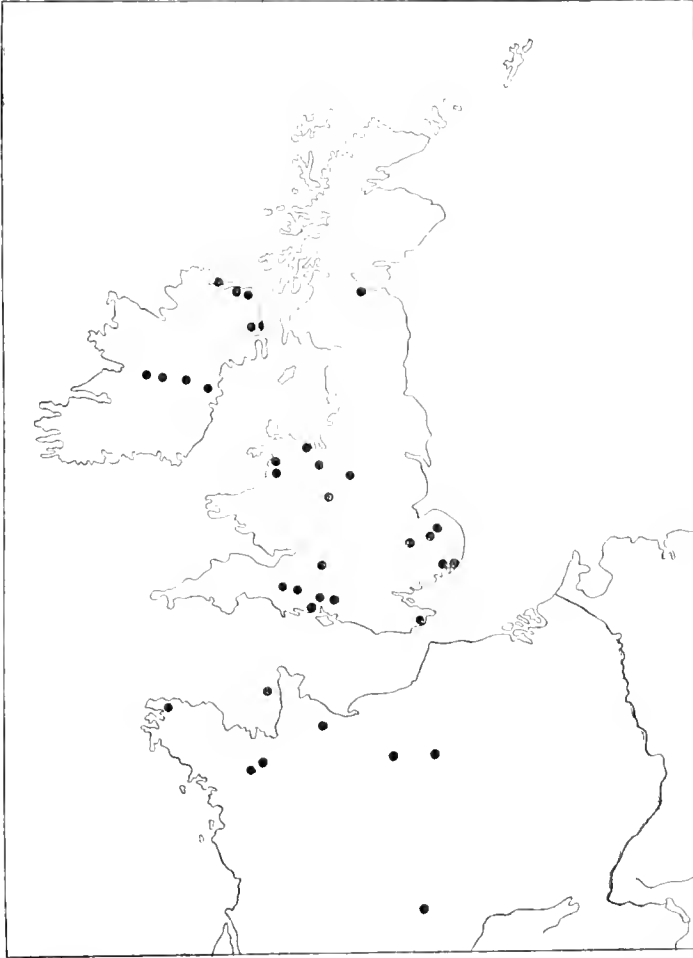


Fig. 10.—Mr. Crawford's map showing the distribution of torques of the Yeovil and Tara types.

(Block lent by Society of Antiquaries of London.)

been found in the east, or south, of France; Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Spain or Portugal; while, with the exception of one example found at Jaligny, all those discovered in France have been obtained near the north-west coast.

Calvados, with a gold bracelet, a small bronze anvil, a socketed hammer of bronze, a bronze spearhead, a bronze socketed knife, and a bronze razor.⁶

The Fresné-la-Mère find can be attributed to the end of the Bronze Age; while the

¹ *Proc. Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society*, iv., pp. 66-84.

² *Extrait du Bulletin de la Société Jersiaise*, 1912 (14 pages and a Plate).

³ *Proc. Society of Antiquaries of London*, xxiv., Sec. Series, pp. 39-49.

⁴ *Op. cit.*

⁵ Von Hugel, *op. cit.*

⁶ Evans, *Bronze Implements*, 1881, pp. 180, 183, 209, 375; and M. le Comte Costa, *op. cit.*, pp. 288, 289.

Grunty Fen torque may probably be dated to the same period. M. le Comte Olivier Costa¹ considered torques of the Saint-Leu-d'Esserent type to belong to the second portion of the Bronze Age in the British Islands and in the north and west of France. For these Mr. O. G. S. Crawford² approximated a date of about 1000 B.C. Dr. O. Montelius³ assigned the Grunty Fen torque to his third period of the Bronze Age, dated by him as extending from the seventeenth to the end of the fifteenth century B.C.

M. le Comte Olivier Costa⁴ was of the opinion that torques of the type under consideration were, like the lunulae, of Irish origin, and that from thence they spread to other portions of Western Europe. The distribution of the lunulae coinciding with that of the torques in a manner that could not be due to accident. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford⁵ did not go so far as this, but after discussing the general distribution of torques he adds: "There can be little doubt that most of these torques were made from the gold of the Wicklow mountains."

M. Déchelette, describing a torque of the Tara type, wrote: "*Comme les croissants, ces objets sont d'origine irlandaise.*"⁶ But in a note about a twisted torque with recurved hooks which was found with the so-called royal treasure in the second city of Hissarlik, he wrote⁷ that this find would lead to the supposition that the model for these ornaments had been imported into Ireland from the South, unless (what appeared less probable) Irish gold was imported into the eastern basin of the Mediterranean in pre-Mycenæan times.

According to Mr. H. St. George Gray: "The funicular gold torcs which we have been considering are characteristic of the British Isles, and of England in particular." But no satisfying argument has been produced to show that the gold from which the torques were made was British; while there

seems reason to think, from what has been stated above, that it came from Ireland.

Though in some cases screw-twisted torques, or torques of the Tara type, have been found together, they have rarely been found in Ireland in association with other objects. But the following unpublished find, which contained an imperfect screw-twisted torque, may be mentioned. The objects discovered included, as well as the torque, a penannular bracelet with slightly expanded ends, a partially twisted penannular bracelet made from a rod of square section, and two spirally-twisted rings. All the objects, which are gold, are entered in the Museum Register under the year 1896, as found in "a Fort at Coppeen, in the constabulary district of Kinneagh, Co. Cork." They came into the possession of the late Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., from whom they were acquired as Treasure Trove by the Royal Irish Academy. It is unfortunate that the type of fort was not recorded, as well as more details as to the circumstances of the find. (See Plates xiii., 103; xiv., 240; xviii., 375, 386, 395.)

Two small gold torques made from inter-twisted wires, formerly in the collection of Lord Londesborough, are figured in *Miscellanea Graphica*, 1857, Plate xvii., where they are described as having been found with two gold finger rings and a gold chain in 1842, "within a few yards of the entrance to the caves at New Grange (County Meath) They were at the depth of two feet from the surface of the ground, and without any covering or protection from the earth about them." All these objects are now preserved in the British Museum.⁸

Another find containing a torque of the Tara type has been noted by Mr. E. Clibborn.⁹ The objects, which appear to have been in association, were found near Naas, Co. Kildare. They included, as well as the torque, a gold neck ring, and a gold bracelet, the weight of the three objects amounting to over 57 ounces. The torque was made of four gold bands annealed together and twisted.

Ribbon-Torques

Many specimens of the so-called "ribbon-torques," made from a twisted strip of gold with recurved knob, or button-shaped, terminals, have been found in Ireland. In some

cases several have been discovered in association, as at Inishowen, Co. Donegal, where fourteen more or less complete, and three fragments of others, were found in a single

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 294.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 42.

³ *Archæologia*, xli., p. 130.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, pp. 298-302.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, p. 42.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, ii., p. 355.

⁷ *Ibid.*, note.

⁸ Marshall, *British Museum Catalogue of Jewellery, Greek, etc.*, 1911, Nos. 2744, 2795, 2796; and *British Museum Catalogue of Finger-Rings*, 1907, Nos. 869, 870.

⁹ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, iii., pp. 98, 99.

hoard;¹ the most remarkable of these is now in the National Collection² (Plate xiii., 108). At Largatreaun, Dunfanaghy, Co. Donegal, several gold ribbon-torques were discovered, about 1877, by Daniel Strain, in association with other objects; while, according to Wilde³, a number of ribbon-torques were discovered at Derravonna, near Crom Castle, Co. Fermanagh.

The torques, etc., found at Largatreaun have not previously been published; they were

informed me that a gold loop, described as being ornamented with tracery, was melted down and made into two finger-rings and a pair of ear-rings now in her possession.

When acquired by the Academy the objects of the find consisted of three complete ribbon-torques, eight fragments of torques, and one that had been crushed out of recognition, a fragment of gold plate that on examination appears to have been part of a lunula, and a thick bar of gold in the

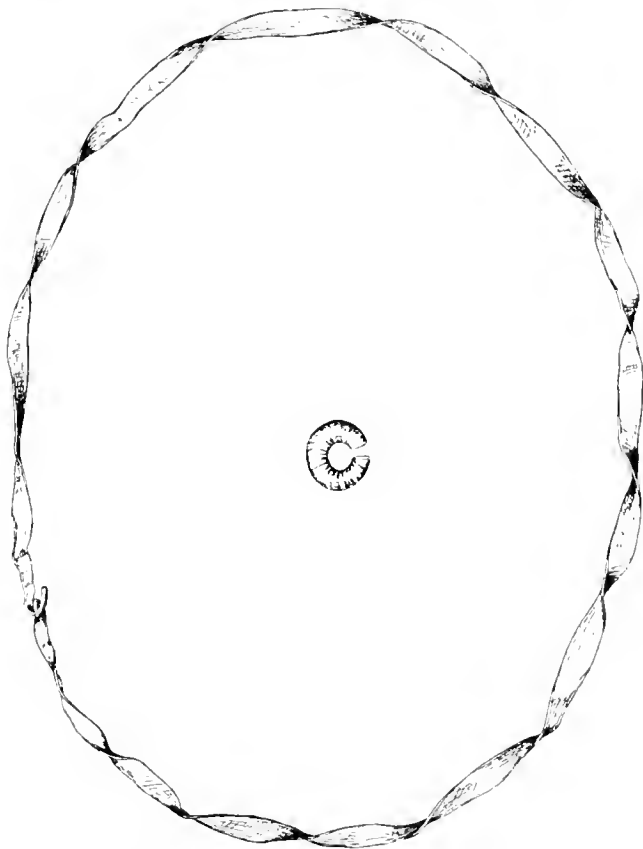


Fig. 11.— Ribbon-torque found in Ballywindland Bog, Co. Antrim; and small penannular ring found in Co. Monaghan ($\frac{1}{2}$).

obtained soon after they were found by the late Mr. Charles F. Stewart, D.L., of Horn Head, from whose son, Captain C. F. Stewart, they were acquired by the Academy⁴ in 1918. It is impossible to say whether the objects from this find now in the collection represent all those discovered. Mrs. C. F. Stewart has

form of a ring, resembling the ring found with the torque and other objects at Coppeen, Kinneagh, Co. Cork. Expert treatment by Mr. J. C. Wallace, of Messrs. Edmond Johnson, Ltd., has succeeded in unwinding the crushed torque: the eight fragments contained four terminals, which must ori-

¹ Day, *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xvi., p. 182, and Plate.

² *Sale Catalogue of the Day Collection*, 1913, p. 61, No. 110.

³ *Op. cit.*, pp. 74, 75, 81.

⁴ I am indebted to Mr. H. Morris, who has displayed much interest in this find, for several informing letters on the subject. I hope later to publish a more detailed account of the find.

ginally have belonged to two torques; these have been straightened and joined, resulting in two torques so small as to make it evident that portions of them are missing.

The finding of a portion of a lunula with torques of this type is of interest: it would suggest for them an early date.

Ribbon-torques have also been discovered in hoards in Scotland: Anderson¹ mentions a find in Elginshire, which, according to one account, contained more than three dozen.

Montelius² assigns ribbon-torques to the fourth or fifth period of the Bronze Age, dated by him from the fifteenth to the middle of the twelfth century, and from the latter period to the end of the ninth century B.C., respectively.

As will be observed, the collection contains certain necklets made from a plain bar of gold either circular, or square, in section: some of these terminate in the recurved hooks typical of the Tara type. It is doubtful whether they should be included under the heading of torques; but to do this has seemed more convenient, except in the case of two necklets which formed portion of the "Great Clare Find," which are included in the description of that find.

In the Hallstatt Period torques seem to have been rare: usually they were un-ornamented³ and made of bronze. This period is not well represented by Irish finds, and there is no torque in the collection that to it can be definitely assigned.

La Tène Torques and the Broighter Find

Torques became in the La Tène or Celtic Period the most characteristic ornament. Numerous references to their wearing by the Gauls are to be found in classical authors. When the Roman, and Celtic, peoples came into contact with each other, the torques worn in battle by the Gaulish chiefs appear to have struck the imagination of their opponents. Dr. Samuel Birch⁴ has brought together a large number of classical references in his paper entitled "On the torc of the Celts"; Sir John Evans⁵ has also mentioned some of the more important; while M. Salomon Reinach⁶ has given an exhaustive list in his article on Torques. From these it appears that torques were common among the Gauls. When Flaminius Nepos gained his victory over them on the Addua about 223 B.C., he erected a golden trophy to Jupiter from torques captured from the enemy. The Torquati, a family of the Manlia Gens, derived their name from the prowess of an ancestor who was said to have slain a huge Gaul in single combat, and placed on his own neck the torque he took from him.

The classical references are supported by contemporary monuments; thus the statue of the dying Gaul now in the Capitol Museum, Rome, wears a torque around his neck; Gauls are represented with torques on the

Ammendola sarcophagus, which depicts a battle between Asiatic Greeks and Gauls.

But, between the texts and monuments, which indicate that torques were worn by men, and the grave finds, there exists a contradiction: for out of nearly nine hundred La Tène graves examined in Gaul only three men's graves contained torques, and these exceptions were probably due to inaccurate observations on the part of the finders. On the other hand torques were found in over two hundred graves, the other furniture of which indicated that they belonged to women. Various explanations have been offered to reconcile this contrary evidence. Déchelette⁷ has suggested, that, as in the second part of the La Tène period, which commenced about 300 A.D. torques had disappeared almost entirely from burials, their wearing had then been abandoned by women, and that they became the distinguishing mark of warriors of high rank, the reason of their not being found in graves being due to the scarcity of gold during the second La Tène period. This question has been discussed by Signor E. Brizio⁸ in his memoir on the Gaulish Cemetery of Montefortino, near Arcevia, Ancona. He wrote that it was not easy to reconcile the contradiction between the monuments and the

¹ *Scotland in Pagan Times* (Bronze and Stone Ages), 1886, p. 217.

² *Op. cit.*, pp. 141, 142.

³ Déchelette, *op. cit.*, ii., P. 2, p. 841.

⁴ *Archæological Journal*, ii., pp. 368-380, and iii., pp. 27-38.

⁵ *Bronze Implements*, 1881, p. 374.

⁶ Saglio et Darenberg, *Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques et Romaines "Torques."*

⁷ *Op. cit.*, ii., Part 3, pp. 1209, 1210.

⁸ *Monumenti Antichi* (Reale Accademia dei Lincei), 1899, pp. 723-727.

grave finds, but suggested that it might be explained by supposing that when the Gauls first reached Italy torques were worn by both sexes; thus they became considered as the distinguishing mark of this people, who were artistically represented as wearing them

year 283 B.C., in which year they were driven from Senigallia and from Rimini.

It is to be regretted that the torques discovered in Ireland throw no light upon this question.

Torques are also depicted on the necks of

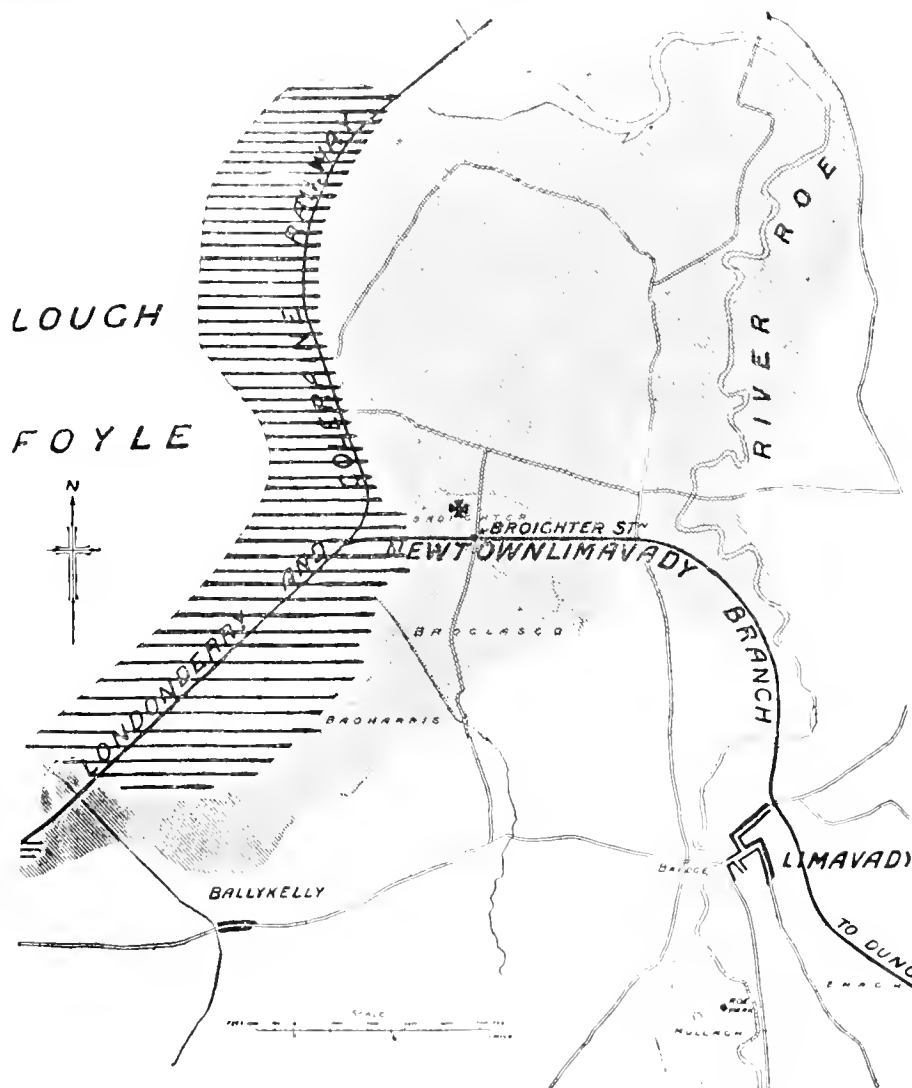


Fig. 12.—Map of the locality where the Broighter ornaments were found. The position is indicated by a cross.

(Block lent by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.)

after the custom had passed out of use. He adduced as an example the Latin Colony of Ariminum, which reproduced on its coinage, that is, later than 268 B.C., the head of a Gaul wearing a torque, while the discoveries at Montefortino showed that the Senonian Gauls had ceased to wear torques before the

Gaulish gods, as on the three-headed deity of Condat and the horned god of Reims. When after their long wars with the Gauls the Romans had become accustomed to torques, they adopted them as a reward for military services; funeral monuments of Roman soldiers wearing torques are extant.¹

¹ Reinach, *op. cit.*, p. 377, and Lindenschmit, *Die Alterthümer u. h. Vorzeit*, Bd. 1, Heft vi., Taf. 5.

No classical reference would lead to the supposition that torques were worn by the Gaulish chiefs as a distinguishing mark before the third century B.C.; Déchelette¹ considered it probable that the custom of wearing a torque as a mark of honour was borrowed by the Celts of the Danube from the Scythians. Torques also having been worn by the Medes, Persians, and Scythians.²

Many splendid examples of La Tène torques have been found on the Continent: these are well known, having frequently been illustrated. Among them may be mentioned those found at Waldalgesheim,³ Rodenbach,⁴ Dürkheim,⁵ Besseringen,⁵ Schwarzenbach,⁵ Frasnés-lez-Buissenal,⁶ and Fenouillet.⁷

The Irish National Collection contains two examples of La Tène torques: the first is the collar, which formed the principal ornament of the Broighter find. The second was found at Clonnaenais.

The gold torque and ornaments found at Broighter are in themselves so important, and the circumstances connected with their finding are so interesting, that a full account of the find is here given.

The objects were found in 1896 in a field on the farm of Mr. Joseph L. Gibson, in the townland of Broighter, in the barony of Keenaght, near Limavady, Co. Londonderry. In the early part of that year two ploughmen, James Morrow and Thomas Nickle, were ploughing a field; the latter was following the former with an American plough, when it struck something hard at the bottom of the furrow. He stopped, and going back found some gold ornaments all lying together in a space about nine inches square; one of the objects, the boat, was injured by the plough. The find included a model boat with thwarts, a mast, mastyard, a second spar of the mast, steering oar, grappling iron, three forked implements, two square-ended, thirteen leaf-shaped, oars, a hollow collar with repoussé ornament, a bowl, a solid gold torque, about one half of a similar torque, a necklace made of three plaited chains, and another made of a single chain. The two chains were inside the collar, the oars were inside the boat, the boat was

crumpled up. Thomas Nickle took the objects to Mr. Gibson; subsequently they were obtained by the late Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A.

As soon as the circumstances of the find were made known, by publication on 21 January, 1897, at the Society of Antiquaries of London,⁸ the Council of the Royal Irish Academy claimed the find as Treasure Trove and set the Crown in motion.⁹

Subsequently to this the objects were purchased from Mr. Day for £600 by the Trustees of the British Museum.

The matter formed the subject of questions in Parliament, and a royal commission, to consider the relations between the British Museum and the Museums of Dublin and Edinburgh, was appointed, under the chairmanship of Lord Rathmore: this sat from 7 December, 1898, to 18 January, 1899.

Finally the case was brought to trial in the High Court of Justice before Mr. Justice Farwell, on the 11 June, 1903; it lasted four days, terminating on 20 June, 1903.

The Attorney-General, and others, acted on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Warrington, with others, represented the Defendants, *i.e.*, the Trustees of the British Museum. The defence set up was twofold: first, a denial that the objects were Treasure Trove; second, a claim that if they were, such Treasure Trove was vested, not in the Crown, but in the Irish Society.

Treasure Trove consists of gold, or silver, in coin, plate, or bullion, found concealed in the earth, or a house, or other private place, its owner being unknown, in which case the King or his grantee is entitled to the Treasure Trove; but should the person who concealed the objects afterwards be discovered they would belong to him as the owner. If, however, the owner, instead of hiding the treasure, either lost it casually, or parted with it in such a way that he evidently intended to abandon it, and did not purpose to resume it on any future occasion: if, for example, he threw it on to the ground or other public place, or into the sea, then the first finder would be entitled to the property as against everyone but the owner. It is clear, therefore,

¹ *Op. cit.*, iii., p. 1210, also Smith, *British Museum Iron Age Guide*, p. 55.

² See for the latter numerous examples given by Minus, *Scythians and Greeks*, 1913, *passim*.

³ Lindenschmidt, *op. cit.*, Bd. iii., Heft 1, Taf. 1.

⁴ *Ibid.*, iii., v., Taf. 111, fig. 3.

⁵ *Ibid.*, ii., Heft. ii., Taf. 1, fig. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

⁶ Déchelette, *op. cit.*, iii., p. 1338.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 1341.

⁸ *Athenium*, 30th January, 1897, p. 153.

⁹ See the Council's memorial on the subject addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xx., Minutes of Proceedings, pp. 287-291.

that it is the concealment and not the abandonment of the property that gives the King his title to it and makes it Treasure Trove.¹

The first defence raised by the trustees of the British Museum was an attempt to show that the Brighter gold ornaments were a votive offering, cast into the sea, abandoned by the owner without any intention of ever retaking possession of them. It was contended that within comparatively modern geological times there had been a great upheaval of the land near Lough Foyle, an upheaval northwards from Wicklow up towards the Pole, increasing in the direction of Scotland or the East Coast of Ireland, and greater in Sweden than in Scotland; that the land uplifted was land that had formerly been covered with water at a period a little before the Christian Era, and that in accordance with what was accepted as an established custom in ancient times, the gold ornaments had been deposited in the lough as a votive offering, it being owing to the upheaval of the land that they were discovered in the place where they were found.

Mr. Justice Farwell² in his summing-up disposed of this contention as follows:—

"(1). There is no evidence to show that the sea ever flowed over the spot in question within any period during which the articles would have been in existence. It is not disputed that the raised beach in which the spot is situate is of later origin by upheaval than the surrounding land, but there is nothing to show that it was raised at any time since the Iron age began; and so far as I can see it may have been at any time between 2000 or so B.C. and some time before the beginning of the Christian era. (2) There is nothing to show that votive offerings of the sort suggested were ever made in Ireland; there is no such consensus of expert opinion as would enable me to find that such offerings have ever been made in Europe since the Bronze age. There is no case known of a votive offering anywhere of a ship coupled with other miscellaneous articles, and there is no case on record of any votive offering having ever been made in Ireland at any time."

The second defence put forward by the Trustees was that the right to Treasure Trove was granted by a charter of Charles II. to the Irish Society, so that in this instance the Crown had no title.

But as this charter did not expressly mention the granting of Treasure Trove to the Irish Society, Mr. Justice Farwell decided that this second contention must also fail; he therefore made a declaration that the articles in question were Treasure Trove belonging by royal prerogative to the King, and that they must be delivered up to the Crown.

This was accordingly done, and his late Majesty King Edward VII. ordered them to be returned to Ireland and placed in the Royal Irish Academy's collection in the National Museum, Dublin.

The name Brighter is a corruption of *Brugh-iochtar*, that is, the "Lower Brogh or Great House." Dr. Cochrane³ concluded that this name was given to the place in pagan times when it was dry land, and that at an early period after the introduction of Christianity a religious establishment was there founded; so that the ornaments may have formed part of the treasure of the Church of *Brugh-iochtar*, which was probably plundered by the Danes, thus leading to the concealment of the objects. He⁴ appears to have thought it likely that the ornaments were a votive offering, but considers such offering to have been made in the Christian Period.

As has been mentioned, the ornaments when found were in a damaged condition, their actual form being in some cases unrecognisable. All were brought into their original shape by Mr. J. C. Wallace, of Messrs. E. Johnson, Ltd.⁵

The whole find has been described by Sir Arthur Evans,⁶ from whose account the following descriptions are summarised.

The collar (Plate xiii., 109) is made of two repoussé plates of thin gold folded over into tubular form and soldered together, this tube having been probably backed and supported by a central core formed of metal. The ornament on both halves of the collar is identical, and executed from the same matrix, perhaps an engraved bar of bronze. The collar was fastened by means of a projection at one end which fitted into a slot on the other, so arranged that to open the collar when closed, one half had to be turned at right angles to the other; a section of the back of the collar on the opposite side of the fastening is missing, but the rivet holes at the end of the two tubes for attachment to it can be seen. A similar system of fastening a collar can be noticed in a torque found at Serviés-en-Val, near

¹ See Report of Case, *The Attorney General v. The Trustees of the British Museum*, June, 1903, p. 172.

² Report of Case, p. 173.

³ *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxxii., p. 249.

⁴ See *ibid.*, p. 223, and note on p. 224.

⁵ Report of Case, p. 91.

⁶ *Archæologia*, lv., pp. 391-408.

Carcassonne, now in the Museum of Toulouse. The decoration of the Broughter torque has been produced by repoussé work, the spaces between this being filled with engraved lines executed by a compass; the repoussé work is of a bold character, both it and the engraved lines form purely geometrical designs. Attention may be called to certain cupped bosses on the margin of the collar, each containing in the centre a small globule. Evans has compared these with the cupped boss having a central bead of red enamel to be seen on the bronze ornament in the collection which Miss Margaret Stokes¹ considered to have formed portion of a radiated crown.

The collar is the finest existing example of this class of gold work; Evans considered its probable date to be about the first century of our era.

The two neck rings (Plate xii., 82.83) found with the collar were originally a pair; but of one, only about a half is preserved. The peculiar feature of these is their ornamentation, which consists of twisting a wire round the spiral grooves of the torque. This method of ornamentation was not uncommon in early periods; Evans² has pointed out that a parallel is supplied by a twisted arm-ring wound round with beaded wire which formed one of the La Tène objects discovered at Waldalgesheim,³ near Bingen; while a spiral and ring of the same type was found at Hurstpierpoint, in Sussex. A gold torque found in the Gaulish sepulchre of Montefortino, near Arcevia, displays a similar form of ornamentation.⁴

The boat (Frontispiece 450), which is made of a single sheet of gold plate, slit and re-joined at the stern and prow, measures 7.4 inches in length by 3.1 in breadth, and 1.9 in height. Originally it contained nine benches for oarsmen, but the first of these is missing. The centre seat, which is rather broader than the others, is pierced in the centre for the insertion of the mast. Provision was made for rowlocks by movable wire rings attached to the side of the boat; the number of holes show that originally there were nine of these on each side, eighteen in all, which would allow for nine oars on each side. On the left side of the stern of the boat is another movable ring to serve as a rowlock for the steering oar. Fifteen oars and the steering oar have been

preserved: the oars each measure about 2.8 inches in length; two of them are square ended, the remainder are leaf-shaped. The other implements found included, a grappling iron with four hooks, three forked implements, the mast, a yard, and a small spar. What Evans⁵ described as a boat-hook I have taken to be the mast, one end of which has been bent, for it fits into the hole in the central seat, and also into that of the mast yard. (Frontispiece 451-473.)

On the under side of the boat are certain faint punch-marks arranged in a regular manner: these Evans thought were suggestive of the appearance of the ribs of a boat, the framework of which was covered with hides in the place of planks. In the *Second Life of St. Brendan*, an ancient vessel is described made of timber covered with raw cowhide, having a mast with a sail fixed in the middle of the bark, and implements for steering the vessel.

Evans,⁶ who regarded the Broughter boat as a votive offering, added that it was not a model or reproduction of a ship, but a rough representation of the votive class, an almost perfect analogy to which could be easily found in the small votive offerings suspended by returned mariners at the shrines of Saints in Catholic countries.

The bowl or cup (Frontispiece 476), which is beaten out of a single thin plate of gold, measures 2.3 inches in diameter at the mouth. It has four double perforations at equal distances round its rim, with a small wire through each; in two cases a larger twisted ring hangs down, like the handle of a caldron. Evans⁷ suggested that this may have been a scale-pan. Mr. Robert Day thought it might have been a lamp.

The larger of the two chains (Frontispiece 475), which measures 14.25 inches in length, is made of three separate strands, each formed of quadruple links joined together by the bolt ends of the necklace. It is fastened by a regular bolt, formed by a double pin sliding in and out of a loop. The exterior of the lock is ornamented with granules. The links of the chain are all spirally twisted.

The smaller chain (Frontispiece 474) measures 16.5 inches in length. Made of a complicated plait-work of eight wires, it is also fastened by means of a pin and bolt.

The fineness and complicated nature of

¹ *Transactions Royal Irish Academy*, xxx., Pl. xix., and p. 290.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 398.

³ Lindenschmit, *op. cit.*, Bd. iii., Heft i., Taf. I., i.

⁴ Brizio, *Monumenti Antichi* (Reale Accademia dei Lincei), 1899, p. 667, and Pl. iii., 4.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, p. 392.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 393.

⁷ *Op. cit.*, p. 394.

the chains have given rise to doubts as to whether they are to be considered as Celtic work, executed under the influence of classical models, or whether they were imported. Evans¹ discussed the matter at length, and concluded that "we must admit a very great conformity with certain characteristic features of the Late-Ptolemaic and Early Egypto-Roman jewels of the kind, and in any case we obtain an approximate chronological guide pointing to the beginning of our era."

There is no other gold chain of early date in the Irish National Collection with which these can be compared. The gold chain

said to have been found with other objects close to the entrance of the tumulus of New Grange, now preserved in the British Museum,² is made of S-shaped links. It resembles the chain found near Llandovery, South Wales;³ like this, it belongs to the Roman period, and the fourth century A.D. has been suggested as its date. The silver chains attached to, the Tara brooch, the pin found at Clonmacnois, and to the shrine of the *Cathach*, resemble those found at Broughter; so that whatever may have been the origin of such chains, their manufacture seems to have survived in Ireland down to a late period.

The Clonmacnois Torque

The other gold torque belonging to the La Tène period now preserved in the Irish National Museum is stated to have been found with a ribbon torque (number 88) at Clonmacnois, King's Co. (Plate xiii., 98.)

Like the Broughter Collar, it is made of a hollow tube of thin gold: its terminals, which are joined together, are decorated with characteristic La Tène curves in repoussé work; it was fastened by means of a pin, now missing, which passed through the bulbous neck of one of the terminals. Opposite to the terminals is a section with evenly looped coils.

The collar closely resembles an example from the Marne district now preserved in the St. Germain's Museum, of which a cast is in the National Museum.

Though the Clonmacnois torque cannot compare in beauty or boldness of design with the Broughter collar, yet, as Evans⁴ observed, the similarity of its decorative scrolls terminating in a coil on the hoop is a distinct indication that both were made in Ireland.

The excellence of the workmanship shown in these two Celtic torques is a reason for mentioning the judicious remarks with which Signor E. Brizio⁵ concluded his description

of the remarkable find of Gaulish (*i.e.*, Celtic) antiquities discovered at Montefortino, near Ancona. He pointed out that the Gauls have been described down to the latest times by early historians, and artistically represented, as barbarians, who fought naked, and moved into battle followed by carts containing their women and children; as robbers, drunkards, and gluttons, who quarrelled over their booty, and as savages who drank from cups made from the skulls of their enemies. But the discoveries at Montefortino, which date to the end of the fourth century B.C., show these accounts not only to be exaggerated, but in many respects false.

The numerous richly-ornamented objects found at Montefortino; the Marne; etc., would tend to show that the material civilisation of the Gauls of Southern and Central Europe was of an advanced character: it is hardly to be supposed that their compatriots in the West were so far behind them in the arts of civilised life; while the number of objects belonging to the La Tène (late Celtic) period, including the two torques above described, which have been discovered in Ireland, would seem to furnish evidence to the contrary.

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 398.

² *Miscellanea Graphica*, 1857, Plate xvii., No. 3; Marshall, *British Museum Catalogue of Jewellery, Greek, etc.*, 1911, No. 2744.

³ Marshall, *op. cit.*, Plate ix.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 405.

⁵ *Monumenti Antichi* (Reale Accademia dei Lincei), 1899, p. 792.

CHAPTER VI

Penannular Rings—Fibulae, Armlets, etc

Many of the gold antiquities preserved in the National Museum are penannular in form, varying in size from a small ring to an armlet. To suggest a definite use for all of these is difficult. It has been thought that all, from the smallest to the largest, were used as a form of currency. Sir William Beetham¹ considered that not only unclosed gold rings, but any rings of metal, were used as money. Wilde,² who has pointed out errors in Beetham's calculations, combated generally the latter's views on the subject. Much is, however, to be said in favour of the small unclosed rings having been used as a medium of exchange.

The penannular rings may be divided conveniently into five types as follows:—

- (1) Those composed of a crescent-shaped handle, joining at their edges two flat discs, which are sharply inclined to the plane of the handle, and in some examples have attached to the outer face of one of them a small loop; the handles of these ornaments are decorated with striations along the back, and with a sort of diaper ornament at their necks; they vary much in size, as will be seen by the illustrations. Wilde³ thought that some small rings which are grooved like the handles of the fibulae, but have no attached discs, were unfinished, and that it was intended to have fitted discs to them.
- (2) Those of similar form, but with cup-shaped discs not inclined; in these, while the centre of the handle is unornamented, the discs are often encircled with lines on their outer edges; in some cases the ornaments are of great size, the largest in the collection (number 155) measures no less than eleven inches in length, while each of its discs has a diameter of five inches.
- (3) Those which are more like bracelets, their handles being long and slender, while their cup-shaped terminals are smaller and less expanded.
- (4) Those in which the handle is long and slender, while the terminals, though retaining a circular form, are flat and much reduced in size. These so greatly resemble bracelets that there would appear to be little room for doubt as to their use.
- (5) A series of small rings having a general diameter of about an inch. Some of these are striped with dark lines; others consist of a copper core covered with gold plate.

Wilde,⁴ who described the first two types (including doubtfully some of the third) as "mammillary fibulae," wrote: "They were fibulae, or brooches, in the fastening of which a portion of the soft woollen cloak or mantle passed in between the cups or discs, into the space under the handle, and was there fastened by means of an *acus* or pin, temporarily affixed to one side of the handle where it joins the cup." He⁵ also added: "Upon a careful examination of a great number of mammillary fibulae, we have found two circumstances corroborative of the foregoing observation. The places in which these articles have been most worn are invariably at the junction of the handles with the cups, where the loop or clasp at the extremity of the pin would play; and also the edges of the cups, where they would rub naturally against the person."

It is interesting to notice that Dr. Pococke bishop of Meath, in his essay contributed to *Archæologia*⁶ in 1757, figured one of these rings, of type 1, describing it as a fibula used to fasten a cloak or other loose garment. That in examples of this type only the handle, which would be the visible portion if the objects were used as cloak fasteners, is ornamented, lends support to the theory. It has been suggested⁷ that the idea of such dress fasteners may have been imported from

¹ *Transactions Royal Irish Academy*, xvii., pp. 7-17.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 64, note.

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 59.

⁴ *ib.*, p. 32.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, p. 65.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 59, 60.

⁷ Read, *British Museum Bronze Age Guide*, p. 147.

Denmark or Sweden some time between the ninth and the seventh century B.C.

Though those objects which have been described as belonging to the second class, *i.e.*, in which the disc ends are cup-shaped and not inclined, do not seem so obviously intended for fibulae as the first class, it is not easy to suggest for them any other purpose. Also their occurrence in associated finds containing ornaments or implements which had

covered with two socketed bronze celts and eleven beads of amber (text-fig. 13); and that discovered near Banagher,² King's Co., where a similar fibula of gold was found in association with a gold bracelet, two bronze armlets, and over one hundred amber beads (text-fig. 14.)

The find discovered in 1895, near New Ross, Co. Waterford,³ when four of the more bracelet-like forms of penannular rings were

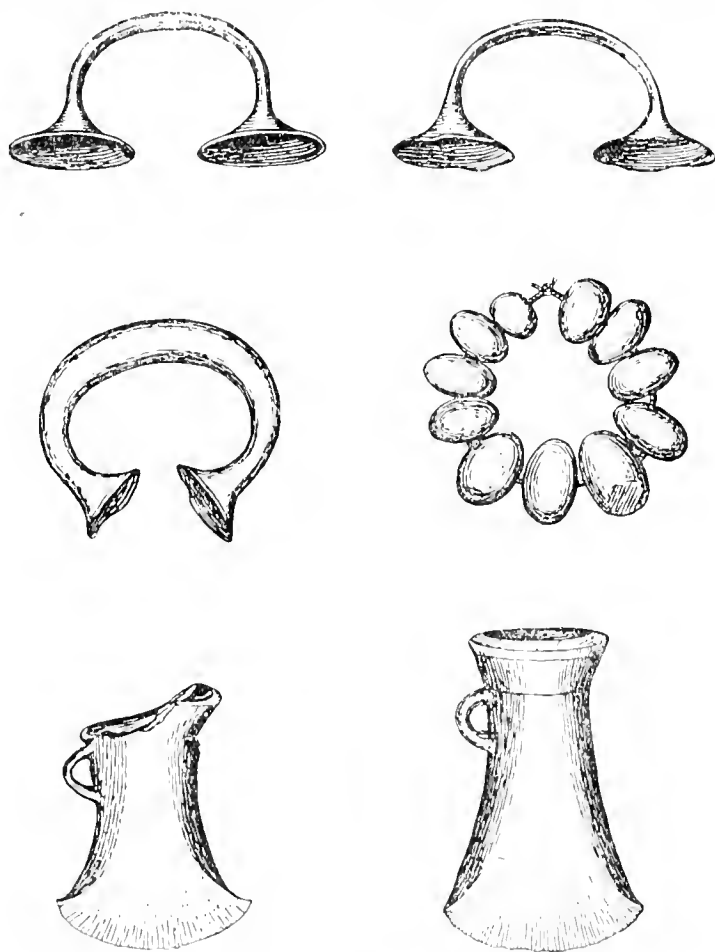


Fig. 13. — Gold Fibulae, etc., found at Coachford, Co. Cork (less than $\frac{1}{2}$)

(Block lent by the Royal Irish Academy.)

apparently belonged to one individual only, confirms the idea that they were used as personal ornaments. The finds referred to those made in 1907 at Mountrivers,¹ Rylane, Coachford, Co. Cork, where two gold fibulae, and a penannular ring of copper were dis-

found in association with one of what I have termed the second type of the fibulae, shows that both forms of ornaments were in contemporary use.

It seems unlikely that the objects which have been placed in the third class, *i.e.*, those

¹ Coffey, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xxx., Sec. C, pp. 85-87.

² Armstrong, *Proc. Society of Antiquaries of London*, Sec. Ser., xxx., pp. 237-239.

³ Frazer, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xix., pp. 776-783.

shaped like bracelets, but having cup-ended terminals, can have been used as dress fasteners: it is more probable that, as their appearance suggests, they were worn as bracelets or amulets. In the case of those which have been placed in class iv, there seems little doubt of this. There are intermediate forms between classes 2, 3, and 4,

iron or brass, employed as a medium of exchange by the natives of the West Coast of Africa. Their origin must go back at least as early as the sixteenth century, for they are to be seen on the bronze castings from Benin.² Some of the Irish fibulae may also have been used as a medium of exchange. Professor Sir William Ridgeway³ in his work

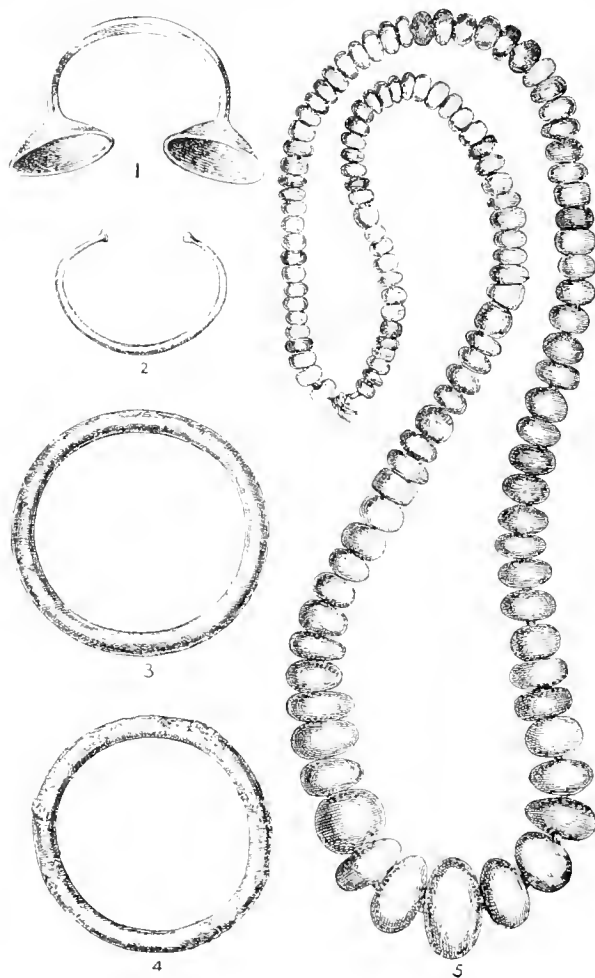


Fig. 14.—Gold Fibula, etc., found near Banagher,
King's Co. (1)

(Block lent by the Society of Antiquaries of London.)

so that it is not easy to decide where the dress fastener ended and the bracelet began.

The Irish penannular cup-ended rings have been compared with the so-called African *Manillas*.¹ *Manillas* are penannular rings, with expanded ends, made of

on the *Origin of Metallic Currency and Weight Standards* compared the weights of a number of penannular rings with a view to fitting them into some scheme of currency, and his work should be examined in this connection.

Objects similar in form to the fibulae

¹ Betham, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, i, pp. 8, 20, 21; and Coffey, *Bronze Age in Ireland*, 1913, pp. 69, 70.

² Read and Dalton, *Antiquities from the City of Benin*, p. 27, and Plates xiii, xvi, and xxi.

³ Appendix C, pp. 394-406.

were worn by Roman soldiers, being apparently, like torques, presented to them as a military reward and decoration; classical monuments showing Roman soldiers wearing these are extant.¹

There is little doubt that the majority of such fibulae can (on the evidence of finds, like those already mentioned, at Banagher; Coachford; and a find made at Poolewe, Rosshire, Scotland,² where three socketed axes, a hollow ring of bronze, a caldron ring, and a penannular ring with expanded cup-shaped ends were all found together), be assigned to the latest portion of the Bronze Age. Montelius³ places them in his fifth and last period of the Bronze Age of Great Britain and Ireland, which he dates from the middle of the twelfth to the end of the ninth century B.C.

patterns.⁴ Pococke⁵ and Vallancey⁶ have also figured ornamented examples.

The National Collection contains two objects which appear to have been fibulae in the process of manufacture: the first (Plate xviii., 369) is a straight bar of gold, thick in the middle, with flat expanded ends. It measures 6·7 inches in length, and it only requires bending to make it into an armlet. The second example, which apparently was intended to be made into a fibula, is a bar of gold, square in section, having a cup-shaped disc attached to each end; it was found at "Inchaquila"⁷ (Inchigeelagh, Co. Cork) (Plate xvi., 299).

A gold fibula of type 2 was found in a wooden box about one hundred years ago in Co. Tyrone. The box, which measures

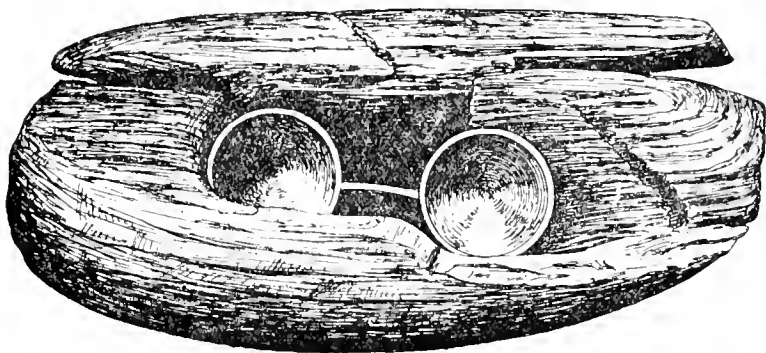


Fig. 15.—Gold Fibula and wooden box found in Co. Tyrone ($\frac{1}{3}$).

The Irish penannular rings are as a rule unornamented except for the striations, on the handle and necks of the handle, usual on class I; but in some cases the edges of the expanded ends are encircled with lines, while the splendid example preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, is highly decorated, the surface of the cups being covered with concentric circles, while their rims are ornamented with hatched triangles, and portions of the handle with herring-bone and lozenge

patterns. 8·3 by 4·2 inches, appears to have been hollowed out of a thick piece of wood; it has a detached lid. This gold fibula and wooden case are now in the possession of Mrs. H. T. Clements, of Ashfield Lodge, Cootehill, Co. Cavan. It is illustrated (text-figure 15) by a drawing made from a photograph taken by Miss S. M. M. Clements.

It may be remembered that a lunula (p. 10, *ante*) was also found in a wooden case.

¹ Lindenschmit, *Die Alterthümer u. h. Vorzeit*, I. Heft iv., Taf. 6, and Heft vi., Taf. 5.

² *Proc. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xiv., p. 45.

³ *Archæologia*, lxi., pp. 143, 162, and Plate xviii.

⁴ It is figured one-third natural size by Wilde, *op. cit.*, p. 60.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, Plate iii., figs. 1 and 2.

⁶ *Statistical Survey of Antrim*, 1812, p. 585.

⁷ Messrs. Sotheby's *Catalogue of the Day Collection*, May, 1913, p. 62, No. 423.

Penannular Rings of the Fifth Class

Attention may now be directed to a series of small unclosed rings, of which nearly sixty specimens are preserved in the national collection. They have a diameter of about one inch. Some examples look as if they were composed of alternate rings of gold and of some dark metal; examination shows that these stripes are formed by filling shallow indentations in the gold, with some dark material, the composition of which has not been determined. In some examples the rings are not made of solid gold, but consist of a core of copper covered with gold plate. These have been thought to be ancient forgeries, but, as Wilde¹ pointed out, there is no attempt at concealment, the ends of the gold plate being roughly hammered over the ends of the rings.

Reference has already been made to Sir William Ridgeway's *Origin of Metallic Currency and Weight Standards*,² in which he dealt with Celtic weight systems. Reducing the weights of a number of the small rings in the national collection to grains, he has grouped the rings in appropriate multiples of fifteen. From this it appeared that the most numerous group of rings occurs at the fourfold, (sixty) seven examples ranging at about that figure; there are six specimens at the tenfold, (one hundred and fifty); four at the sixfold, (ninety); three examples of the double, (thirty); while there are also instances of the sevenfold, elevenfold, twelvefold, thirteenfold, and fourteenfold. Sir William Ridgeway also examined the weights of the Irish gold rings preserved in the British Museum, which he found showed many points of agreement with those in the Irish National Collection. He considered that the constant occurrence of specimens of approximately the same weight, as for example those of about 220 grains, pointed to the conclusion that a given quantity of gold was weighed out for the purpose of making the rings.

He also examined the weights of the larger gold ornaments both in the Irish National, and British, Museum. The evidence obtained from this seemed to point to a pre-Roman standard of 420 grains.

The question, which is one of considerable interest, cannot be pursued further in the present work.

Other uses have been suggested for the rings. It has been thought that they were ornaments for the hair, like the gold rings of similar type that have been found in Egypt. Small penannular rings of copper covered with a plating of beaten gold, belonging to the period of the Yamato culture, have also been found in Japan.³ Concerning these, Dr. N. G. Munro wrote: "There is some dubiety about the smaller rings but we cannot be wrong in saying that they were sometimes used as ear-rings. Various *Haniwa* figures in Chapter 12 show such rings in position. We cannot positively say that they were always suspended from the ear. The Egyptians fixed similar ornaments to the wig as well as to the ear."

On the other hand, it will be remembered that up to the present no coins have been discovered in Ireland belonging to a date earlier than the Scandinavian invasions. In Celtic Gaul, coins copied from the gold stater of Philip II. of Macedon, who died in 336 B.C., were in circulation: the type is thought to have passed to Britain about 200 B.C., where iron currency bars were also in use.⁴ The absence of a coinage does not, as Coffey⁵ has pointed out, imply the lack of a currency system. Coinage is a relatively late invention: the earliest coins known, believed to have been struck by the Lydians, are attributed to the seventh century B.C. The Egyptians never possessed a native coinage. It is, however, probable that Ireland, which enjoyed, as is evidenced by the admirable technique of many of the implements belonging to the Bronze Age, a high degree of material civilisation, possessed some system of currency: therefore it is not unlikely that this is to be sought in the direction of gold objects made on a regular weight standard.

Though no find, containing these small penannular rings in association with objects which would assist in dating them, appeared to have been published, it is probable that they may be assigned to the Bronze Age,

¹ *Op. cit.*, pp. 88, 89.

² Appendix C, p. 394-406.

³ *Prehistoric Japan*, 1911, p. 452, 453, and fig. 276.

⁴ Smith, *British Museum Iron Age Guide*, 1905, pp. 148-153.

⁵ *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxv., p. 26.

for three small gold clasps of a similar size and type were discovered near Belfast in association with a bronze socketed axe-head.¹

In Scandinavia finds of the post-Roman period frequently contain objects of gold: among them are rings made of bars, round or square in section, bent into circular form. These are considered by Northern archaeologists to have been used as a form of currency: such rings could be conveniently

carried on a string, and small portions of them cut off, as required, for making payments by weight. Müller,² writing on this subject, mentioned that some twenty northern finds contained rings of this character, some complete, some showing the marks of portions having been removed; while in addition to these, about one hundred objects or fragments that may have been used as currency had been discovered singly.

CHAPTER VII

Gold Discs

The national collection contains a number of thin circular plates of gold: most of these are ornamented with a cross, encircled by a border, and have near their centres two small perforations. They range in size from about 2 to 4.5 inches: usually they have been found in pairs.

The following account of the discovery of a pair of these discs, with an illustration of one of them, is to be found in Camden's *Britannia*.³ "South from *Donegal*, is *Beli-shannon*; near which, not many years ago, were dug-up two pieces of Gold, discover'd by a method very remarkable. The Lord Bishop of *Derry*, happening to be at dinner, there came in an Irish Harper, and sung an old Song to his Harp. His Lordship not understanding Irish, was at a loss to know what the Song meant. But the Herdsman being called in, they found by him the substance of it to be this, That in such a place (naming the very spot) a man of a gigantic stature lay buried, and that over his breast and back there were plates of pure gold, and on his fingers rings of gold, so large that an ordinary man might creep through them. The place was so exactly described, that two persons there present were tempted to go in quest of the golden Prize, which the Harper's Song had pointed out to them. After they had dug for some time, they found two thin pieces of gold exactly of the form and bigness of this Cut. This discovery encourag'd them, next morning, to seek for the remainder; but they could meet with nothing more. . . . The two holes in the middle of this

seem to have been made for the more convenient tying of it to the arm or some part of the body."

Harris, in his edition of Ware's Works,⁴ repeats the above account, and adds: "Doubtless his Lordship had good authority for this Relation, and nothing can call it in Question, but that the Rings mentioned in the Song were not found as well as the Plates."

Dr. G. Petrie⁵ re-illustrated the disc from Camden in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, and figured a second example then in his collection, found with another in Co. Roscommon, which has since been acquired by the Royal Irish Academy. Dr. Petrie wrote: "We have also seen some others of the same kind, and believe they were used as ornaments on the back and breasts of the kings and nobles in the early ages of christianity in Ireland. The figures of the kings, sculptured in *relievo* on the great stone cross at Clonmacnoise, are represented with round plates of this description, placed upon the breast." Wilde⁶ appears to have held the same view; he wrote: "They are often found in pairs, and were probably worn on the breast."

Dr. W. Frazer,⁷ M.R.I.A., who dealt with gold discs in the second part of his paper on "Patrick's Crosses," wrote: "There seems every reason for believing those gold disks, with their distinctive Greek Crosses, found in pairs in Ireland, and figured on our shrines and stone monuments, were intended to denote the Christian faith of the wearer, and as such worn by Celtic clerics here and in Scotland." He added a tabular list of eleven

¹ Montelius, *Archæologia*, lxi., p. 153, Pl. xviii., 150-2.

² *Nordische Altertumskunde*, 1897, ii., p. 204.

³ Vol. ii., 1722, edited by Bishop Gibson, p. 1411.

⁴ *Antiquities*, ii., p. 126.

⁵ i., 1832-3, p. 244.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, p. 82.

⁷ *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxix., pp. 39-43.

disks with their weights and the localities where they were found.

But a discovery made in September, 1902, at Trundholm Moss¹ in the North of Zealand has shown a more probable origin and use for these disks. Mr. R. A. Smith,² F.S.A., of the British Museum, read a paper, in December, 1913, at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London, in which he pointed out the importance of the Trundholm discovery in connection with the Irish gold disks. When Trundholm Moss was being brought under cultivation the plough struck an object which proved to be an almost complete miniature carriage of bronze, with six movable wheels; on this was mounted a horse drawing a disk, placed vertically on the two back wheels of the car; the horse being apparently harnessed to the disk by small loops, one on the disk and one on the horse's neck, through which were probably passed a rein. The bronze disk, which was composed of two slightly convex plates, was ornamented with spirals. To its front was attached a plate of gold; the design being shown on the gold by pressing it on to the bronze: it was held in place by means of a copper wire, hammered over the gold into a groove near the edge of the disk. The design on the back of the disk is not the same as that on the front, and to it no gold plate is attached.

Mr. Smith² wrote: "There can be no doubt as to the nature of the find: the fact that intentional damage had been done before deposit shows that this was a votive offering." He also added: "The disk itself, mounted in such a fashion, can be nothing but a representation of the sun."³

The importance of this find as indicating a purpose for the Irish gold disks will be recognised. In the British Museum is preserved a bronze disk, ornamented with concentric circles, of Irish origin. This has been broken across and lacks the gold covering; it has two loops at the edge, one to fit into the socket of the carriage, the other for the rein passing between it and the horse. A reconstruction of this has been illustrated by

Mr. Smith.⁴ But the most striking parallel to the Trundholm disk is, as Mr. Smith has pointed out, an imperfect bronze disk found in Ireland having a gold covering three inches in diameter.

In a note by Mr. James Coleman⁵ entitled *Crofton Croker's Gold Plates found in County Cork*, is a reference to three objects of gold and a circular copper plate acquired by Mr. Croker in 1825. Mr. Croker stated that one of the gold objects had been laid down and plaited on to the copper disk. The nature of the gold object laid down on the copper disk is not precisely stated, but it was possibly a gold disk similar to that in the British Museum.

M. Déchelette⁶ (who illustrated three examples of disks from Mr. Smith's paper), in mentioning the Trundholm discovery, wrote, that the publication of this curious object, uncontestedly an image of the Solar disk, revealed the precise destination of a series of gold disks more or less incomplete.

Dr. Gustaf Kossinna⁷ has illustrated a gold sun disk found in Germany. This, which was discovered in a man's grave in a hill near the Liebfrauenkirche at Worms, is now preserved in the Museum at Wiesbaden.⁸ Measuring 2½ inches in diameter, its decoration closely resembles that of one found in Ireland now preserved in the British Museum.⁹ On account, however, of some characteristic differences in its ornamentation Dr. Kossinna does not consider that it can have been imported from Ireland.

No gold sun disks have been found in Italy: though an ornamented disk of horn, recognised as a sun-disk, has been found in the Terranara of Castione.¹⁰

The Academy's Collection contains fifteen of these disks, of which ten were found in pairs together: one pair (Plate xix., 429, 430), ornamented with a cross in a circle, was found near Ballina, Co. Mayo; another pair (Plate xix., 432, 433) was found in Co. Wexford, in 1838;¹¹ these were also decorated with a cross, contained in a circle of dots and a chevron ornament. The third pair (Plate xix., 425, 426), ornamented with a broad cross within circles of dots and chevrons,

¹ *Proc. Society of Antiquaries of London*, Sec. Ser., xx., p. 6.

² *Op. cit.*, pp. 6, 7.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 10.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 9.

⁵ *Journal Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, i., Sec. Ser., 1895, p. 329.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, ii., p. 415.

⁷ *Mannus-Bibliothek*, No. 12, *Der Germanische Goldreichtum in der Bronzezeit*, pp. 43, 44, and Pl. xvi.

⁸ Smith, *op. cit.*, p. 11, note, says a pair of gold-foil disks from Worms is in the Wiesbaden Museum.

⁹ See Smith, *op. cit.*, p. 10, fig. 6.

¹⁰ Schiff-Giorgini, *Bullettino di paleon. ital.*, 1912, xxxvii., p. 17.

¹¹ See Dr. Frazer's list, *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxix., p. 41.

was found at Tedavnet, Teach Dammed, Co. Monaghan. The fourth pair (Plate xix., 435, 439) was obtained from different sources, but both are said to have been found in Co. Roscommon;¹ they are decorated with a Maltese cross contained within lines. The fifth pair of discs (Plate xix., 436, 437) was found near Cloyne, Co. Cork.² They are ornamented, not with a cross, but with circular and chevron ornament. The details as to the finding of three of the single discs have not been recorded. In two (Plate xix., 434, 438) the ornamentation is a cross contained in a circle; the third is decorated with plain circles and dots. Of the remaining two, one (Plate xix., 431) found at Ballyvourney, Co. Cork,³ is ornamented with four lines of chevrons resting on circles; while the other (Plate xix., 427), discovered at Ballydehob,⁴ in the same county, is ornamented with a cross in a border.

The Trundholm disc is dated by Dr. Sophus Müller before the year 1000 B.C.; the Irish discs may probably be assigned to about the same period. There is nothing surprising in

this, as Irish gold lunulae have been found in Scandinavia,⁵ showing early intercourse between that country and Ireland; while early bronze axes of a form characteristic of the British Islands have been found in South Sweden, Jutland, and Zealand.⁶ The ornamentation of the Irish discs points to their being representations of the Sun. The cross in a circle, resembling the four-spoked wheel of a chariot, is a well recognised sun symbol. That sun worship was known in Ireland in prehistoric times is indicated by the figures of suns incised on one of the stones in Dowth Tumulus, Co. Meath.⁷

That so many of the Irish discs have been found in pairs would seem to indicate that they were placed one on each side of a bronze disc mounted like that found at Trundholm.

But, taking into consideration Camden's account of the finding of similar discs in a grave (p. 35, *ante*), and the small oblong plate of gold found with others on the body of a man in Co. Cork, described by Mr. Crofton Croker, it is possible that some may have been used as personal ornaments.

CHAPTER VIII

Gold Balls

The national collection contains seven large hollow balls, made by joining two half spheres of thin gold plate which overlap for about one-sixteenth of an inch, and are then soldered. Each ball is pierced with openings, for the insertion of a string, the edge of the aperture being everted as if to prevent the sharp edge of the metal cutting the string. The balls vary in size from 2·7 inches to 3·9 inches. According to the account in the *Dublin Penny Journal*⁸ of November, 1834, they numbered eleven when found. They were discovered, when landing potatoes, by two tenants of Mr. George McDermot, about twelve inches below the surface, near the ruins of an old chapel and a fort on the west banks of the Shannon, near Carrick. The balls were left at the office of the *Dublin Penny Journal* by Mr. George McDermot, of 17 Sackville Street.

Wilde,⁹ who also gave the number of balls found as eleven, wrote: "This illustration represents these objects in their entirety, as they originally came into the possession of Mr. West, of this city, before they were distributed amongst several collections prior to the formation of the Academy's Museum." In a letter, undated, but written about 1835 by Nathaniel earl of Leitrim, to his wife, he mentioned thirteen balls lately found in Roscommon, and adds: "I met with it, or rather them, at West's . . . and the price of the one I bought . . . was £9."¹⁰ The gold ball which Lord Leitrim bought is now in the possession of his descendant, Mr. H. J. B. Clements, M.R.I.A., of Killadoon, Celbridge, Co. Kildare; an electrotype of it is exhibited in the Academy's collection. Another of these gold balls is preserved in the British Museum, having been purchased from Messrs.

¹ See Petrie, *Dublin Penny Journal*, v., p. 244.

² Day, *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxix., pp. 415, 416.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 414, 415.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 414, and MacAdam, *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, ix., 1856, pp. 164-168.

⁵ See *ante*, p. 111.

⁶ Montelius, *Die Chronologie*, 51-55, 122-124.

⁷ See Coffey, *New Grange (Brugh na Boinne)*, 1912, p. 54.

⁸ *ib.*, p. 111.

⁹ *Op. cit.*, p. 35.

¹⁰ Coffey, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xxx., ser. C, p. 450.

Franklin in 1839. Nine gold balls can thus be accounted for out of the eleven or thirteen originally discovered.

Various uses have been suggested for them : none are convincing. Wilde¹ considered that they formed a necklace. Coffey² suggested

that they were used to decorate a horse. That at the end of the Bronze Age gold was plentiful enough to be used for such a purpose is shown by the gold peytrel for a pony found in a cist near Mold, Flintshire.³

CHAPTER IX

Earrings

The national collection contains a number of earrings; unfortunately in the majority of cases the details as to their discovery are unknown. Of these the most interesting are the pair formed of thin oblong plates of gold, with a hook in the centre (Plate xviii., 423, 424). They resemble in form a pair of gold earrings found in a stone cist at Orton, Morayshire. One was figured by Sir John Evans,⁴ who wrote : " It seems possible that a lunette or diadem of gold was buried with these ear-rings." In a barrow at Cowlam,⁵ Yorkshire, two bronze earrings of similar form were discovered; the pin-shaped terminal had in this case been passed through the lobe of the ear and bent round, the flat end being then bent over. A bronze awl or drill was also associated with an earring of this type in a burial at Goodmanham, which appears to have belonged to the earlier portion of the Bronze Age. Unfortunately no details have been recorded as to the finding of the examples in the Irish National Collection. Wilde,⁶ who figured one of them, thought they were worn in the hair, or on the forehead, or attached to the dress.

A spoon-shaped object in the collection (Plate xviii., 413), made from a thin gold plate with a tang, was probably also an earring of the same type, the tang being passed through the ear, and the part shaped like the flattened bowl of a spoon bent over. Round the edge at the outer face it is ornamented with three rows of dots. It was registered as found at "Dacomiet" (perhaps meant for Dechommed), Co. Down, and purchased with other antiquities from Mr. Walsh of Dromore.⁷

Another type of earring is shaped like a

small twisted torque, with plain pointed ends for passing through the ear (Plate xviii.); there are eight of these in the national collection. But three of them, formerly in the possession of Dr. G. Petrie, are described in the MS. catalogue of that collection as " African." As, according to Evans⁸ (1881), " Rings of nearly the same kind are still in use in Northern Africa." Dr. Petrie's specimens have been omitted from the present work.

Déchelette⁹ figured a specimen from Ireland, and three others of similar form, two being from Lanrivoaré, Finistère; he assigned them to the Bronze Age. Sir John Evans acquired six torque-shaped earrings at Carcassonne; it is thought that these were found in association with a twisted neck torque.¹⁰ One of a pair of somewhat similar ear-rings, found in excavating Bronze-Age sites in Cyprus, is figured by Mr. F. H. Marshall,¹¹ who suggested 1300-1100 B.C. as a probable central date for the tombs excavated.

Another form of torque-shaped earrings is represented in the collection by a pair said to have been found near Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon; these resemble a torque of the type made by twisting a three or four-leaved rod of gold, the portion intended to pass through the ear being left plain (Plate xviii., 415, 416.)

One earring in the collection has a disc in the centre, with, on each side of it, three bead-like forms ending in plain wires for passing through the ear. It resembles a specimen found in a bog near Maerook, Co. Cork, of which an illustration can be seen in Windele's *Miscellany* (R.I.A., 12, C. 1), p. 187.

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 36.

² *Bronze Age in Ireland*, p. 65.

³ Read, *British Museum Bronze Age Guide*, pp. 149, 150.

⁴ *Bronze Implements*, 1881, p. 392, 393.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 391, 392. ⁶ *Op. cit.*, p. 39.

⁷ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xv., Minutes of Proceedings, p. clxxix.

⁸ Evans, *op. cit.*, p. 393.

⁹ *Op. cit.*, ii., p. 359.

¹⁰ Costa de Beauregard, *op. cit.*, p. 295, note.

¹¹ *British Museum Catalogue of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Jewellery*, 1911, Plate iii., 348; and pp. xvii. and 24.

There are also in the collection eleven objects made from thin conical plates of gold, decorated with concentric lines, attached together so as to leave the interior hollow : each has an opening at the side, and a hollow centre (Plate xviii., 401-12). In three cases those in the national collection seem to be pairs, though no details as to their discovery have been recorded. A pair is also said to have been found at Askeaton, Co. Limerick, in association with a gold bracelet and an ingot of gold.¹ Another pair, now in the possession of Lord Inchiquin, M.R.I.A., is said to have formed portion of the Great Clare Find.²

Mr. Edward Clibborn,³ a former Curator of the Royal Irish Academy's Collection, in his essay, referred to on p. 3, *ante*, figured two of these objects : the explanation⁴ he suggested for their use is, however, too improbable to be here reprinted : it is merely mentioned as showing how various have been the opinions concerning these objects. No convincing explanation as to their use has been advanced. Wilde⁵ termed them a *Double Conical Bead*. Wood-Martin⁶ followed him in this : he reproduced a figure of one which had been flattened out of shape, leaving the central portion protruding ; this example, he said, was presented to Sir Walter Scott, who, struck by its shape, styled it "Oberon's bed-room candlestick."

But it may be suggested that these objects were used as earrings, an attachment being fastened round the centre of the ornament through the opening in the side and hung on the ear of the wearer. Gold earrings, similar in shape to the Irish ornaments, provided with chains for suspension, found at Castro de Laundos, in Portugal, have been figured and described by Don Ricardo Severo.⁷ An example from the plate in Don

Severo's paper is illustrated for comparison with the Irish specimens.

In Scotland gold objects, of the same type as the Irish have also been found ; two were figured by Dr. Anderson,⁸ who, describing one of them, wrote : "This peculiarly formed object is not known in any other



Fig. 16. - Gold Earring found in Portugal. (1).
(From *Portugalia* ii.)

metal than gold. It has occurred occasionally in England, and more frequently in Ireland, but I know of no example on the continent of Europe." There can be little doubt from the antiquities found in association with the Scotch examples, *i.e.*, at Gogar, near Edinburgh, where a bronze leaf-shaped sword, a bronze chape, a bronze buckle, and one of the ornaments, were found together ; and in the West Highlands, where another of the ornaments formed part of a hoard which included two gold armlets, that these objects belonged to the latter portion of the Bronze Age.

¹ *Journal of the Limerick Field Club*, iii., No. 10, Pl. facing p. 27, and pp. 32-34.

² Armstrong, *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xlvii., p. 29, and fig. 3, p. 31.

³ *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, xiv., pp. 36-54.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 53.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, p. 36.

⁶ *Pagan Ireland*, pp. 505, 506.

⁷ *Portugalia*, ii., pp. 405-412. ⁸ *Scotland in Pagan Times* (Bronze and Stone Ages), pp. 141, 209, 210.

CHAPTER X

Boxes, etc

There are in the Irish National Collection four small circular boxes made of thin gold plates, in three parts: the rim, top, and base. Their workmanship is good: their ornamentation, which consists on their tops and bases of a varying arrangement of concentric circles, and of a rope-like band round the edge of the frame, is delicate (Frontispiece, 485-88). Two described by Wilde¹ were acquired before 1862: the locality where they were found has not been recorded, but in each there was stated, by Mr. Clibborn in the official catalogue of the Dublin Exhibition of 1853², to have been found a penannular ring with cup-shaped terminals. The two other boxes were purchased in 1883 with a gold torque, a gold lunula, a gold bracelet, and a gold finger ring, from the Rev. Charles Burton. All were said to have been found in the neighbourhood of Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, and to have been obtained between the years 18— and 1820 by Dr. Middleton. The purpose for which these small boxes were used is uncertain: their ornamentation, and the stated association of a gold penannular ring with two of them, would indicate that they are as early as the Bronze Age.

Two small circular boxes, with conical covers, made of thin gold leaf, were discovered with other objects in the Golden Barrow, Upton, Wiltshire.³ They are smaller than the Irish examples, having a diameter of only one inch. Another even smaller gold box of the same character was found at Cressingham, Norfolk, with a male skeleton interment, together with the remains of two other boxes, a portion of a gold armilla, a large number of amber beads, an oblong gold breastplate,

and a bronze dagger.⁴ A gold box, of considerably larger size, discovered in the third shaft grave at Mycenæ, is figured by Schliemann.⁵

It seems improbable that the Irish specimens were used to contain bracelets or other ornaments as Mr. Clibborn's statement would appear to suggest. If they were deposited in graves, like the English examples above mentioned, it is possible that they were used to contain some aromatic substances which possibly accompanied the bodies with which they were interred.

An incomplete object of gold, which has been in the National Collection for many years, was described by Wilde⁶ as "the anterior disc of the lateral boss of a diadem, much larger than any other in the Collection." It is a saucer-shaped object, made of a thin gold plate, ornamented with concentric circles and encircling lines (Frontispiece, 484), probably it is the base of a bowl-shaped vessel similar in type to those that have been found in Scandinavia.⁷ The so-called crown, discovered in a bog at the Devil's Bit, Co. Tipperary, in 1692 (afterwards taken to France by some member of the Comerford family, and lost sight of), which has been frequently illustrated,⁸ resembles in form the object in the National Collection. Wilde⁹ suggested in 1862 that this was probably a vessel. Wood-Martin¹⁰ also held the same view. More recently Dr. Kossinna¹¹ has enunciated the same opinion: he does not think it was a native production, but an importation into Ireland from the North Sea Coast.

The gold vessel discovered at Broughter has been described with the other objects belonging to that find on p. 28.

¹ *Op. cit.*, pp. 84, 85, 94.

² *Ibid.*, p. 67: also *Catalogue of the Dublin Exhibition*, 1853, p. 140.

³ *Catalogue of the Derizes Museum*, Part i., pp. 16, 17.

⁴ Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery*, ii., p. 62.

⁵ *Mycenæ*, 1878, p. 205. ⁶ *Op. cit.*, p. 30.

⁷ For examples of these see Kossinna, *Mannus-Bibliothek*, No. 12, 1913, text-figures 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, and Plates xiii.-xv.

⁸ Wilde, *op. cit.*, p. 8; O'Connor, translation of *Keating's History of Ireland*, 1723; *Dublin Penny Journal*, i., p. 72; etc.

⁹ *Op. cit.*, pp. 8-10, notes.

¹⁰ *Pagan Ireland*, p. 190, 191.

¹¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 50.

CHAPTER XI

Beads

The Irish National Collection contains a number of gold beads; some are of conical, others of tubular shape. Fourteen of these, *i.e.*, seven conical and seven tubular, are stated to have been found with fourteen amber beads of globular form at Cruttenclough, near Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny. According to Wilde¹ the gold beads "are said to have formed part of an amber necklace."

Amber beads have frequently been found in Ireland, chiefly in bogs. A large number are deposited in the collection, but the details as to their discovery have not in most cases been recorded. In two recent finds, however, *i.e.*, that made at Coachford, Co. Cork, and at Banagher, King's Co., amber beads have been found in association with objects which indicate that they may be assigned to the Bronze Age. In the latter find a necklace of beads was associated with a gold fibula and gold bracelet. It is probable that amber was imported into Ireland from Scandinavia. Irish gold lunulae have been found in Denmark;² the Irish gold sun-disks³ would also appear to indicate intercourse between Ireland and Scandinavia. Early bronze celts of a form characteristic of the British Islands have been found in South Sweden, Jutland, and in the Island of Seeland.⁴

The conical gold beads found at Cruttenclough, which are ornamented with a diaper pattern, are made by joining two cones in the centre; the tubular beads are also ornamented.

A second set of seven gold beads in the collection were made by joining together two chalice-shaped pieces ornamented with diagonal lines. The locality where these were found has not been recorded; they formed part of Major H. C. Sirr's collection.

Another set of conical gold beads preserved in the collection, are unornamented, and are smaller than the preceding; they were purchased with two gold strips of wire from Mr. Hervey about 1885, the locality where they were discovered has not been recorded, but it is likely that the beads and wire were found together, the beads having probably been strung on to the wire.

Nine tubular beads, five of which are plain, and four ornamented, are also in the collection; they are badly preserved; no details as to where they were found have been recorded. Wilde⁵ thought these might be the central portions of the double gold discs, which it has been suggested were used as earrings. (See p. 39, *ante*). But for such a purpose the tubes seem long and their diameters small.

The Irish gold beads may probably be assigned to the Bronze Age, but, as except in the case of the Cruttenclough find, they have not been discovered associated with objects which would assist in dating them, certainty on the point is not possible.

Thirteen tubular beads or buttons, of thin gold plate, shaped like a drum, with ends to screw on and off, were found in association with other antiquities, including a number of amber beads, in the Golden Barrow, Upton Lovel, Wiltshire.⁶ Tubular beads, called by Déchelette⁷ *perles-olives*, have been discovered in France, where they are attributed to the period of transition between the Neolithic and the Copper Period.

Double conical gold beads resembling in form those found at Cruttenclough, have been figured by Dr. Thurnam,⁸ one from Normanton, Wiltshire; two others from one of the Barrows at Bircham, Norfolk.

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 42. See also Colley, *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxvi, p. 38.

² See pp. 11, 12, *ante*.

³ See pp. 36, 37, *ante*.

⁴ *Die Chronologie*, pp. 51-55, 122-124.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, p. 96.

⁶ *Archæologia*, xv, p. 128. *Catalogue, Devizes Museum*, i., p. 15.

⁷ *Op. cit.*, ii., pp. 350, 351.

⁸ *Archæologia*, xlvii, p. 525.

CHAPTER XII

Bands

The collection contains several bands or ribbons of gold; for some which are ornamented a use can be suggested.

The most interesting of the decorated bands is said to have been found at Lambay Island, Co. Dublin, in association with a sword. Wilde¹ wrote: "it has been conjectured that it formed part of the decoration of that weapon: but the account afforded by the finder is not very clear as to the circumstance of the discovery."

This band, which measures over 8 inches in length, is over 1 inch in width; it is ornamented in relief with circles enclosing crosses, and with various curved lines (see Plate x., 51).

That it was used to decorate a sword does not seem likely: it is more probable that it belonged to a girdle. Girdles of leather, decorated with thin leaves of bronze, ornamented with geometric patterns in relief, were characteristic objects of women's attire in the second portion of the Hallstatt Period.² In some cases the girdles were ornamented with plates of gold. A beautiful example, with a raised ornament of circles and lines, having a hook at one end to fasten into an eye, was found at Hallstatt.³ This golden band is broader than the Irish specimen; but as the patterns on both resemble each other, it is probable that the specimen found at Lambay was originally portion of a girdle.

Another band of gold in the collection (Plate x., 52), about half an inch wide, is ornamented at the edges with dots. It is incomplete; probably it was worn in the hair like that found by Dr. Schliemann⁴ in the so-called "Treasure of Priam" at Troy. Déchelette⁵ has pointed out that the ornamentation on many of the bronze girdle plates at Hallstatt, though geometric in form, are by origin prophylactic in character.

Four gold plates in the collection have rounded ends: all are alike in ornamentation, which consists of raised diagonal lines arranged in groups of three, with an

exterior edging of dots; each plate is slightly over 1 inch in breadth, and about 4.5 inches in length. Three of these plates were found together, but the locality where they were discovered has not been recorded. Another unornamented plate of gold has been cut into four portions: the two ends are rounded.

The long plain ribbon (Plate x., 48) has a loop at each end to enable it to be fastened in some manner, probably round the hair.

A plate of gold, an irregular-oblong in shape, ornamented with a herringbone pattern, and pierced with several small holes (Plate x., 57), was acquired by the Academy at the sale of the Day Collection in 1913. It was illustrated and described in 1824 by Mr. T. Crofton Croker,⁶ who wrote: "a curious discovery was made not far from Castle Martyr by a quarry-man, in consequence of his crowbar having accidentally fallen through a fissure of the rock; he widened the aperture and descended in search of the instrument into a cavern, where he was not a little surprised to behold a human skeleton, partly covered with exceedingly thin plates of stamped or embossed gold, connected by bits of wire; he also found several amber beads."

The gold plate now in the national collection was, at the time Mr. Crofton Croker wrote, in the possession of Mr. Lecky of Cork, from whose daughter it was acquired by Mr. Day. The remaining gold plates were melted down.

Three thin plates, two lozenge-shaped, the other an oblong with a hook, all ornamented with linear designs, were discovered in association with a flat bronze celt, two lozenge knife-daggers, a stone hammer, and some fragments of bone in Bush Barrow, Normanton, Wiltshire.⁷ The larger lozenge-shaped plate, the edge of which was lapped over a wooden plate, was found on the breast of the skeleton, described as that of a stout tall man. Another oblong plate of gold, originally covering a plate of wood, engraved

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 39.

² Déchelette, *op. cit.*, ii., Pt. 2, p. 856.

³ v. Sacken, *Das Gräbfeld von Hallstatt*, pp. 49, 155, and Pl. xviii., 26a.

⁴ *Troy and its Remains*, 1875, Plate xx., number 279.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, ii., Pt. 2, p. 859.

⁶ *Researches in the South of Ireland*, 1824, p. 253; see also Day, *Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxxix., p. 413, 414.

⁷ *Catalogue of the Devises Museum*, Part i., pp. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43; and Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery*, i., p. 137.

with parallel, chevron, and cross-hatched lines within a border, was also found in a Wiltshire barrow, called the Golden Barrow, Upton Lovel.¹ It is suggested this was a breast ornament.

As both these interments belong to the early portion of the Bronze Age, it is probable that the Castle Martyr grave was of the same date: it is unfortunate that a more detailed account of the discovery has not been preserved.

A small band of gold (Plate x., 60), found in a man's grave of Bronze Age date, in the Topped Mountain Cairn, Co. Fermanagh, excavated in 1897 by the late Mr. George Coffey² and Mr. Thomas Plunkett, is, with the exception of the ornamented plate above mentioned, and possibly the gold lunulae from Dunlither,

Co. Kildare, the only piece of gold preserved in the collection definitely known to have been found in association with a burial. There is little doubt that the band ornamented the handle of the small bronze knife-dagger near which it was found, being similar, as Lord Abercromby³ has pointed out, to a gold mounting of a bronze dagger handle found at Collessie, Fife.⁴ Like the Scotch example, the band found at Topped Mountain is decorated with raised horizontal ribs: these number five, the two outer being finely notched, giving them the appearance of being beaded. This small band is of interest, for it indicates that in Ireland, during the Bronze Age, gold was used to ornament the weapons of warriors, and also that this precious metal was buried with the dead.

CHAPTER XIII

Bullae

The word *Bulla*,⁵ applied by the Romans to circular ornaments expanded like a water bubble, was more particularly used to designate a jewel by them borrowed from the Etruscans. The jewel, made of gold plates, was often crescent or heart-shaped: it was furnished with a socket at the top through which a string could be passed for attaching the ornament round the neck. *Bullae* were worn as amulets: either by virtue of the substances they enclosed, or by the figures engraved on their exteriors, they were supposed to possess protective and prophylactic powers.

Those discovered up to the present in Ireland are of two kinds: they are made either in the shape of a heart, or of a crescent. Both types consist of a core made of lead or clay covered with thin gold plates, which are ornamented with concentric circles and linear designs. The National Collection contains nine *bullae*: four of these are heart-shaped,⁶ the remainder are crescentic

in form. The largest and most highly ornamented of the heart-shaped *bullae* is composed of a leaden core covered with thin gold plates decorated with incised concentric circles, and linear ornament of a simple character (Plate xix., 448). It has an aperture at the top for a string. Found in the first half of the eighteenth century in the Bog of Allen, it was acquired by the Academy with Dean H. R. Dawson's collection.⁷ Another small *bulla* of the same shape, formerly in the St. Columba's College collection, is stated to have been found in 1840 with two rings of bronze, a bronze socketed spearhead, and socketed celt, in Kinnegoe Bog, Co. Armagh. A third example is said to have been found on the shore of the river Bann with a portion of an inscribed bell shrine.⁸ The core of this *bulla* was chemically analysed by Professor Harkness,⁹ F.R.S., of Queen's College, Cork. He stated that its substance is combustible, and burns with a flame: and that the ash affords phosphoric acid. When examined

¹ *Catalogue*, as above, pp. 15, 16.

² *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xx., pp. 651-658.

³ *Bronze Age Pottery*, i., p. 144.

⁴ Anderson, *Scotland in Pagan Times* (Stone and Bronze Ages), pp. 3-10.

⁵ Darenberg et Saglio, *Dictionnaire des Antiquités*, i., p. 751.

⁶ A gold *bulla* of this type, ornamented with concentric circles, which was found in Co. Cavan, is in the possession of Mrs. H. T. Clements, of Ashfield Lodge, Cooteshill, Co. Cavan.

⁷ Petrie, *Dublin Penny Journal*, i., p. 180.

⁸ Stokes, *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, x., pp. 353-356; Armstrong, *ibid.*, xlviii., pp. 180-2.

⁹ Day, *ibid.*, xii., 128.

with the microscope by transmitted light, the substance, besides a large amount of earthy matter (clay), exhibits small irregular-shaped particles, having a brownish red colour, which are probably altered blood globules." According to Mr. Robert Day,¹ F.S.A.: "This leaves no doubt concerning the use of this reliquary; the contents may be the blood of a martyred saint, mixed with the earth on which it was spilled."

It is not possible to say how the so-called *bullae* of crescent shape were attached to the person; they are not provided with a loop through which a string could be passed. Two of them are said to have been discovered together about 1886, at Killyleagh, Co. Down. Two others are said to have been found in cinerary urns.²

Nothing in the ornamentation of the *bullae* found in Ireland would militate

against their belonging to an early date; but the find with the late bronze age implements, and the discovery of the two in cinerary urns, do not seem sufficiently well attested to attach importance to them. On the other hand, *bullae* were in use down to the historic period, one having been discovered in the tomb of the French king Childeric.³

The discovery of *bullae* in Ireland raises difficulties. It is true that necklaces strung with *bullae* were found in the Gaulish cemetery of Montifortino, near Arccevia,⁴ but in this case they were probably borrowed from the Etruscans. That such influence extended to Ireland is doubtful, for the Irish *bullae* do not exactly resemble the typical Etruscan form. It will probably be necessary to wait until *bullae* are discovered in burials to determine their rightful place in Irish archaeology.

CHAPTER XIV

Bracelets

The large number of penannular rings in the Academy's Collection include some that are definitely shown by their form to have been used as bracelets, or armlets. Two of the bracelets are of an interesting character; both are of the same type, being made of a band of gold decorated with ribs, and having a row of dots in the hollows between these, their extremities being recurved into tubular form. One of these (Plate viii., 42), which has been for many years in the Academy's collection, was, according to the entry in the register, "Found in the year 187— on Murray's Farm at Dysart, Co. Westmeath, at the depth of 4 ft. beneath the base of an upright (inscribed) stone, together with a fragment of earthenware and a small plate of copper." "Particulars of finding furnished in December, 1884, by Arthur Nugent, Esq., M.R.I.A."

If this account of the discovery of the bracelet is to be relied upon, it would indicate that the object belonged either to the transitional Copper Period, or to the earliest portion of the Bronze Age. This is of interest, for Montelius⁵ has figured an armlet of gold somewhat similar in type, found at Stokkerup, Seeland, Denmark, which he con-

sidered as a characteristic form of ornament for the first period of the Bronze Age. He⁶ has also pointed out the derivation of this type of armlet from an earlier form, made by twisting spirally round the arm a long strip of wire; this was later copied by casting the armlet in an embossed sheet of metal; the ribbon being no longer free, and the whole ornament consisting of one piece, in which, for practical reasons, an opening was made at the side. Bracelets of a type rather similar were also used in later times. Déchelette⁷ illustrates a pair, each of which weighs 63 grammes, made from a thin rectangular gold plate, ornamented with fillets in relief and a kind of diaper pattern. The fragments found at Mountfield, near Lewes, Sussex,⁸ must have belonged to a bracelet of the same type as the Irish examples, with similar ribs and rows of dots.

Other forms of armlets or bracelets include an example (Plate xviii., 373) made of a plain rounded bar of gold, with ornamental ends. Another (Plate xviii., 392) ornamented with punched dots, was found in 1833, associated with a large plain gold ring weighing 12 ounces, near Trimlestown Castle, Co. Meath.

¹ *Ibid.*

² Wilde, *op. cit.*, p. 86.

³ Illustrated by Petrie, *op. cit.*, p. 181.

⁴ Brizio, *op. cit.*, p. 727.

⁵ *Die Chronologie*, pp. 34, 79.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 32-34.

⁷ *Op. cit.*, ii., Pl. 2, p. 868.

⁸ *Proc. Society of Antiquaries of London*, Sec. Ser., ii., p. 217.

The two latter were purchased soon after their discovery by Mr. Charles Stewart, Silversmith, of Dame Street, Dublin. The present habitat of the large ring is unknown; fortunately an illustration of it is extant.¹

The collection also contains a number of bracelets or armlets made from a plain band of moderate breadth. One of these (Plate xviii., 393) is ornamented with three raised lines, one in the centre and one at each edge; its extremities are slightly curved. Another plain example also has recurved ends; in another the ends decrease while its terminals are small, solid, and cup-shaped (Plate xviii., 384).

Four other specimens (Plate xviii., 396, 7, 8, and 400) are plain with squared ends. All are said to have been found, associated with an armlet (Plate xviii., 375) made from a plain circular rod of gold, at Strokestown, Co. Roscommon.² Their lack of ornament makes it difficult to assign to them a date, but they resemble a plain armlet of gold found in the excavations at Edenvale Caves, Co. Clare³ (Plate xviii., 399), which would appear, judging from other finds in the same place, to belong to a late period and to be of Scandinavian origin, as is also the massive armlet (Plate xviii., 394) made by twisting together three gold rods, which was found in Co. Carlow.⁴

CHAPTER XV

Grooved Bands

Associated with the two torque-shaped, and the plain, armlets found in Co. Carlow (numbers 82, 83, 264) were found four thin grooved bands (Plate x., 58, 59). The grooves of these are regular; each has at the edge a double fillet, with an almost unperceivable overlapping lip. Wilde⁵ wrote: "These articles were at first sight believed to have been bracelets; but a more careful examination, and comparison with the rims of the circular boxes referred to above, now explains their use." The four bands mentioned by Wilde have been joined to make two objects instead of four.

The collection also contains five other portions of similar grooved bands. Two of these (Plate x., 64, 65) are stated to have been found together in 1862 in Co. Tipperary. Writing of these, Wilde says⁶: "They are too short to have been used as the rims of boxes,

and certainly bear no marks of having been cut or fractured; they are too thin to have retained the annular position as finger rings."

Two others (Plate x., 62, 63) were obtained as Treasure Trove and presented to the Academy by the Government in 1862. Wilde⁷ stated that "Although apparently parts of the same article, the recently cut terminations do not match, a very small portion having been removed, the incision was quite recent when the articles were procured." He added that when joined they formed a box-like rim of the average size.

The last example has been in the collection since 1886; but no particulars as to the locality where it was found or details as to its acquisition have been recorded.

Whether these bands were, as Wilde suggested, rims of boxes is not easy to determine,

¹ Petrie, *Dublin Penny Journal*, i., p. 413.

² *Transactions Royal Irish Academy*, xxxiii., p. 68, and Plate v., 16.

³ See for comparison Rygh, *Norske Oldsager*, fig. 705.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 85.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 95, 96.

⁶ Wilde, *op. cit.*, p. 45.

⁷ *Op. cit.*, p. 96.

CHAPTER XVI

Miscellaneous, Pins, Rings, etc.

The collection contains some gold pins. Two of these are plain, one has a flat-topped head like that of a nail; it is said to have been found at Ballyvourney, Co. Cork, with the large ornamented disc (number 339). Another is larger, with a rough bulbous head and a long stalk (Plate xiv., 249).

Two other gold pins (Plate xiv., 247, 248) have movable rings attached to their heads. One ring is double with a torque-like twist; the other is plain, with a ferrule and cross bar at the upper part of the pin. These two pins are probably late in date: no details as to where they were found have been recorded.

A ring, probably used as a finger-ring, made of a grooved plate with a central opening, may be mentioned (Plate xiv., 236). Two other rings are spirally twisted. One has three twists, which are flat on the inside and angular on the outside. The other is thinner and has nine twists; it was found at Donnybrook, Co. Dublin. Gold spiral rings of a type similar to the last example have been found in France.¹ They are common in Central and Northern Europe, but in these localities the wire is usually doubled; they appear to have been used as ornaments for the hair. Such spiral rings would seem from associated finds to belong to the first period of the Bronze Age.

The rings, made by bending a thick bar of gold into circular form, found with the Coppeen, and Horn Head, torques, etc., have already been mentioned (see pp. 22, 23).

Two finger-rings in the collection (Plate xiv., 237, 238) have their hoops made of a plait of three wires: each has a small flat oval bezel, which in the case of the smaller ring is decorated with dots arranged in the form of a cross. Both were obtained with Dr. George Petrie's collection, but no details have been recorded as to where they were found. These rings, which are of a well-known type belonging to the period of the Norse in-

vasions, may be described as Viking rings. Anderson² has figured several similar rings found in the northern and western islands of Scotland. Dalton³ has also catalogued some Viking rings preserved in the British Museum.

Among the miscellaneous objects in the collection is a small gold band about 1.4 inches in length, made from a plate doubled over and soldered at the edge. (Plate xiv., 258). It is ornamented on the front with a diaper pattern and a sort of floral design, and at the back with a small linear edging. It may have been part of a bracelet. Presented to the Academy in 1863 by Sir William Wilde, on behalf of Mr. Maguire, it was described as having been found in the field adjoining the tumulus of New Grange, Co. Meath, when a large portion of rubbish was being cleared away from the opening. Wilde remarked that the ornamentation was unknown in Irish gold work, and that it resembled Indian manufacture.⁴ I am not sufficiently acquainted with Indian jewellery to give an opinion on the subject.

The object does not appear to be Irish, and apart from the place where it was discovered, it possesses no interest.

The two torques and gold chain found in 1842 with other objects at New Grange have already been mentioned (pp. 22, 29, *ante*).

A hat-shaped gold ornament in the collection is described by Wilde⁵ as "Not the least curious, and as yet one of the most inexplicable specimens." Made of a thin plate of gold, it is grooved round the brim with concentric ridges. Wilde considered this to be one of four plates of gold described by Mr. Ralph Ouseley⁶ in 1797 as having been found in 1795 by a peasant when ploughing near Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford. The object is now in a much battered condition. It is difficult to suggest what its original purpose was, but, if it may be taken as complete in its present state, it may

¹ Déchelette, *op. cit.*, ii., p. 350-353.

² *Scotland in Pagan Times* (The Iron Age), pp. 106-109.

³ *British Museum Catalogue of Finger Rings, Early Christian, etc.*, 1912, pp. 35, 36.

⁴ See *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, viii., pp. 292, 293.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, p. 86.

⁶ *Transactions Royal Irish Academy*, vi., p. 34.

possibly have been a stand for supporting a glass vessel.

Another ornament of unknown use is made up of four thin circular discs, two small ones in the front and two rather larger at the back; the whole being joined together so as to form a stud-shaped object; in the space between the central plates was found a small

gold ball. When the object was discovered in the plain below the Rock of Cashel, Co. Tipperary, all the plates are stated to have been crushed close together and to have shown the indentations of three small balls.¹ Wilde² suggested that these little balls may have been intended to produce a rattling sound.

Note added in the Press on a find of Gold objects from Lattoo, Ballyjames Duff, Co. Cavan

While this work was in the press the Royal Irish Academy acquired a gold find of importance from Co. Cavan.

The objects included in the find comprise two penannular rings with large cup-shaped ends; two bracelets, and a thin disc: all are gold.

The find was discovered on 14 June, 1919, by Mr. William O'Hara, from whom the objects were acquired through the good offices of Mr. William J. Lundy. The place where the find was discovered is in the townland of Lattoo, south of Nadreegeel Loughs, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles S.E. of Lattoo Schoolhouse, Mr. O'Hara's dwelling being situated some $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the school, in the townland of Aghaloughan. (See Ord. Sur. Sheet 33, Co. Cavan).

Mr. O'Hara, who was the only man working on the bog on the day the objects were discovered, found them at a depth of 4 feet below the surface of the bog, where the ground was quite firm.

From Mr. O'Hara's account it appears that the bog in which the find was made was originally deep, two breasts of turf having been removed from it in former times. This, in Mr. Lundy's opinion, would mean that at least 9 feet had been removed before the present cutting was made, so that the ornaments were found approximately 11 feet below the surface of the bog.

The objects contained in the find may now be described. The penannular rings with cup-shaped ends, and the bracelets, belong to well-known and previously described types (see pp. 30-33, *ante*). The larger cup ended ring (text-fig. 17, 1) weighs 1 oz., 10 dwt., 15 gr.; three raised lines encircle the inner sides of its cup-shaped ends; the smaller (text-fig. 17, 2) is unornamented; it weighs 17 dwt., 20 gr. The bracelets were made from plain gold rods of circular section; they

have expanded, small, cup-shaped ends. The heavier (text-fig. 17, 3) weighs 13 dwt., 20 gr.; the lighter (text-fig. 17, 4) 12 dwt., 20 gr.

The disc (text-fig. 17, 5) is the most interesting object found. It measures 4.8 inches in diameter, weighs 3 dwt., 20 gr., and in thickness equals a thin piece of paper. It is considerably damaged, being broken into three separate pieces. When it reached the Academy it was much bent. It has been carefully straightened by Mr. J. C. Wallace, of Messrs. Edmond Johnson, Ltd. Originally it appears to have been slightly convex. So fine is the decoration of the disc, that it seems hardly too much to describe it as the most delicately ornamented gold object of the Bronze Age as yet acquired by the Irish National Collection.

The decoration, which was probably worked by pressing the gold plate into an engraved matrix of bronze, consists of a small central boss, surrounded by rows of small raised dots and concentric circles, terminated by a band of herring-bone pattern; beyond this is a band composed of small bosses entering concentric circles, each circle being separated from its neighbour by a dice-box shaped figure. Below is a narrow band of shaded dog-tooth ornament, followed by a broad band, similar to the upper one, of circles and dice-box figures. The whole design is finished off by a band of herring-bone pattern. It is to be observed that excepting the central ornament of concentric circles edged by the band of herring-bone pattern, the design is not continuous, being divided at one point by a band, increasing in width as it nears the edge, composed of a central row filled with horizontal lines having on either side a band of chevron ornament.

The principal feature of the decoration is, therefore, a combination of concentric circles

¹ Wilde, *Catalogue*, p. 90.

² *Ibid.*

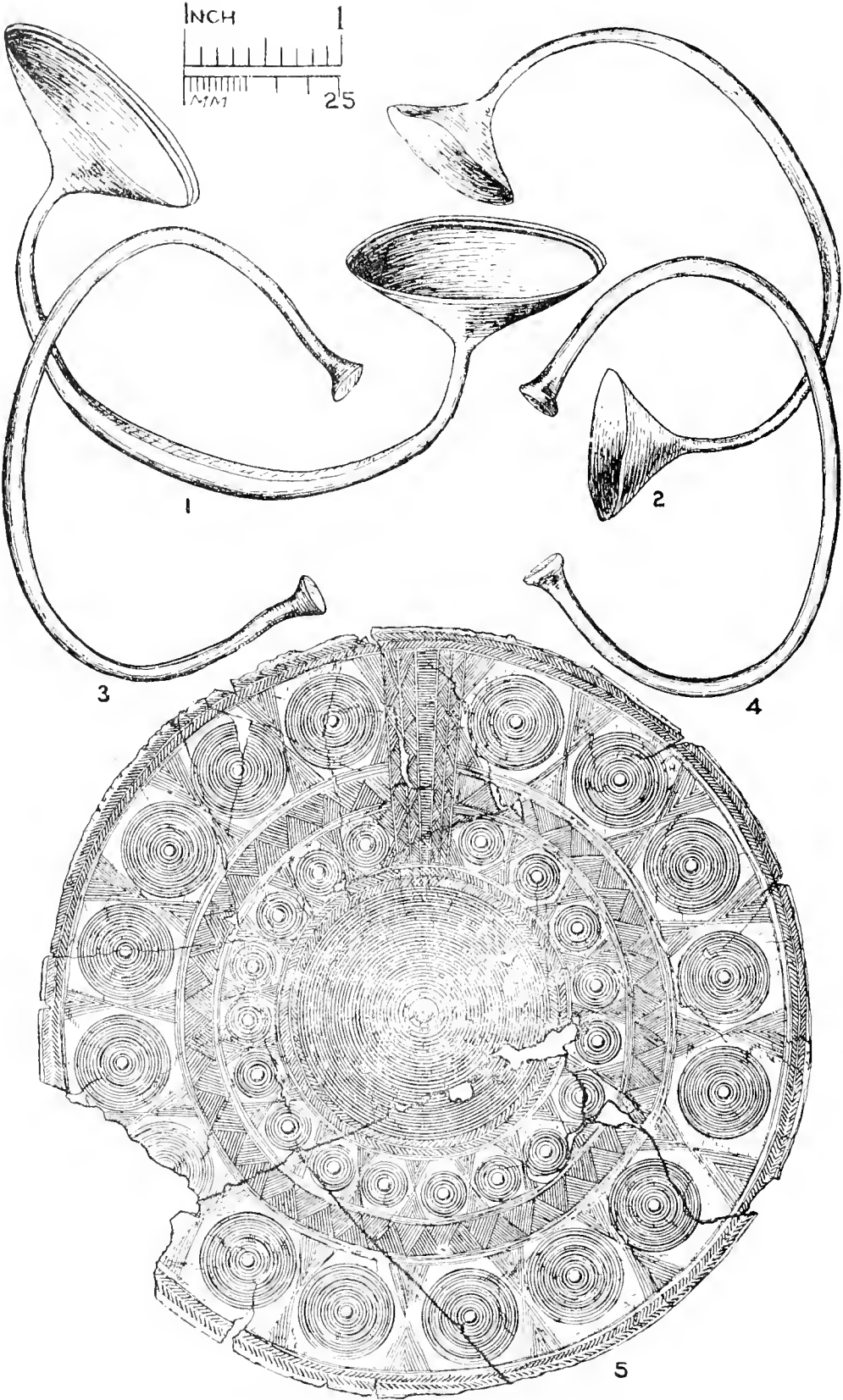


Fig. 17.— Gold Disc and Ornaments found at Lattoo, Co. Cavan. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

with chevron patterns ; the dice-box shaped figures between the concentric circles being probably a variety of the cross contained in the circle, found on many of the discs in the collection. (See Plate xix.).

The disc found at Lattoo should be carefully compared with the illustration of the Trundholm disc as illustrated by Dr. Sophus Müller¹ (see p. 36, *ante*). It will then be apparent that whatever may be the opinion as to the other discs in the collection, pre-

viously described, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the Lattoo and Trundholm discs belong to the same family and were designed for a similar purpose.

The Lattoo disc is important as being the first disc that has been discovered in Ireland in association with objects which can be dated : for the penannular cup-ended rings and the bracelets belong to well-known and widely-distributed types which can be assigned to the latter part of the Bronze Age.

¹ *Nordiske Fortidsminder*, i., pp. 303-321.

CATALOGUE

The reference to the illustrations will be found below the description of each object, on the right. The numbers at the commencement of the paragraph are for catalogue purposes only.

The letters, placed before the figures after an entry, refer to the following sources :—W. to Wilde's Catalogue ; P. to the MSS. Catalogues of the Petrie Collection ; S.A. to the Science and Art Museum Register ; R. to some early entries in the Academy's Register. The unlettered figures refer to the various entries in the Academy's Registers. In addition, the objects acquired through the National Museum are distinguished by an asterisk.

All the objects described in the present Catalogue are illustrated to scale : therefore their measurements have been omitted to save expense in printing ; their weights are given in every case.

LUNULAE

1. Lunula, engraved on one side with eleven, on the other with ten, horizontal bands filled with cross-hatchings, arranged in twos and threes ; resting on the outer of these, are, on each side, five rows of dog-tooth ornament filled with horizontal lines : the inner and outer curve of the centre portion of the lunula is decorated at each edge with oblongs, alternately cross-hatched and plain, edged on each side with a continuous zig-zag line. No details as to the finding of the lunula have been recorded ; it was purchased from a dealer in 1850.¹

Wt. 1 oz. 10 dwt. 10 gr.

Pl. I. 7 ; W. 1.

2. Lunula, one end is ornamented at the top with a shaded triangular space edged at its base by a narrow band incised with groups of lines ; after this is placed a cross-hatched triangle, succeeded by seven, alternately narrow and broad, bands, the narrow ornamented with chevrons, the broad with a double row of shaded dog-tooth ornament placed apex to apex ; a single row of dog-tooth ornament edges the last row of chevrons. The decoration of the other end is similar, but the alternate bands of chevrons and dog-tooth ornament are nine in number. The edges of the centre of the lunula are ornamented with oblongs of alternate lengths, the long ones being either cross-hatched, or ornamented with double zig-zag lines, and the short with a saltire. A continuous zig-zag line is carried round each outer edge of the lunula, and, each inner side of the central ornament. This lunula, which is slightly torn at the edges, is believed by Wilde² to be that found near Killarney, which was presented to the Academy in 1778 by Lord Kenmare.

Wt. 3 oz. 4 dwt.

Pl. I. 6 ; W. 2.

¹ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, v. p. 85.

² *Catalogue of the Antiquities of Gold in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy*, 1862, p. 11.

3. Lunula, the ornament of each end consists of a group of horizontal lines, and of five cross-hatched bands, alternating with plain narrow bands, and broad ones containing, either small unshaded, or large shaded, dog-tooth ornament. The inner and outer curves of the centre of the lunula are decorated with a band of oblongs, long and short, ornamented with groups of lines, herring-bone, or double rows of dog-tooth, ornament. Both the terminals of the lunula are missing. Formerly it was in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson; no details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 2 oz. 2 dwt.

Pl. I. 5; W. 3.

4. Lunula, one half is missing; ornamented at the apex of the side with a group of seven horizontal lines; while in the centre is a narrow band, following the curve of the lunula, edged on each side with plain dog-tooth ornament: below this are two cross-hatched bands, and a row of large shaded dog-tooth ornament. Each inner and outer curve of the lunula is incised with a group of three continuous plain lines. Found, in association with the three following specimens, in hard gravel, apparently the remains of a *tóchar* or ancient road through a boggy field, in the parish of Dunferth, barony of Carbury, Co. Kildare. The entry in the Museum Register states that these lunulae were forwarded by Mrs. Tyrell, of Ballinderry, Co. Kildare, and that they were found "together with several bones."

Wt. 10 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. I. 1; R. 136; W. 4.

5. Lunula, engraved at each end with a narrow band, following the plane of the lunula, composed of plain and shaded oblongs: these terminate at the base in a horizontal band divided into six narrow compartments, shaded, plain, dog-tooth, plain, shaded, and plain, edged with large plain dog-tooth ornament. The outer and inner curves of the lunula are incised with three plain lines, the inner of which, is, in the central portion, edged with dog-tooth ornament. This lunula has been restored; one-half only was at first recovered, the second not being obtained till many months later. The finder had cut a piece out of the upper edge to make a ring for a pig's snout; this has been restored. Found at Dunferth with the above (number 4), and the two following specimens.

Wt. 2 oz. 1 dwt. 15 gr.

Pl. I. 2; R. 135; W. 8.

6. Lunula, left side only. Engraved at the apex of the terminal with a group of fine lines, then with four bands of ornament, each composed of a central shaded compartment with a plain band on each side, edged with dog-tooth ornament: the outer and inner curve of the central portion of the lunula is incised with two plain lines. Found at Dunferth, Co. Kildare, with the two preceding and the following specimen.

Wt. 4 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. I. 3; R. 138; W. 9.

7. Lunula, one half only, with the terminal missing, it is pierced with a small hole at the extreme end. Engraved with a narrow band which follows the curve of the lunula, edged on each side with dog-tooth ornament: the outer and inner curves of the centre are ornamented with a narrow band of oblongs, alternately filled with vertical and zig-zag lines. Found at Dunferth, Co. Kildare, with the three preceding examples.

Wt. 7 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. I. 4; R. 137; W. 15.

8. Lunula, restored; it had been cut into five pieces; portions of the outer curve are imperfect. The largest specimen in the collection, it is elaborately ornamented. The decoration on each side commences at the end with a hatched triangle, succeeded by several alternate bands filled with horizontal, or, cross-hatched, lines: then follows a compartment edged on all sides with a fringe of lines; after this come seven bands, alternately, plain, and cross-hatched, and a double band of shaded dog-tooth

ornament placed apex to apex: this same succession of decoration is twice repeated ending in a single row of shaded dog-tooth ornament; the centre portion is incised on the outer and inner edge of the curve with oblongs alternately cross-hatched and filled with zig-zag lines. The outer and inner curves of the lunula are bounded by three plain lines, which meet the decoration of the ends on the inner sides: they are there edged outwardly and inwardly with zig-zag lines. Found near Athlone, Co. Roscommon. Presented in 1842 by the Earl de Grey,¹ Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Wt. 4 oz. 4 dwt. 5 gr.

Pl. II. 10; W. 5.

9. Lunula, engraved at each end with a cross-hatched triangle at the base of which is a band of chevrons succeeded by alternate plain and cross-hatched bands, the last of these being edged with shaded dog-tooth ornament; then follow two groups of ornament composed of a central cross-hatched band, bounded on each side with an inner plain, and an outer cross-hatched band, the latter being edged with shaded dog-tooth ornament on each side: the central inner and outer curves of the lunula are decorated with a continuous cross-hatched band. It was formerly in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson; but no details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 18 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. II. 8; W. 6.

10. Lunula, engraved on each side with ornament which, though differing slightly in detail, broadly consists of four groups composed of a central plain band, bounded on each side by a cross-hatched band edged with shaded dog-tooth ornament: the central inner, and outer, curves of the lunula are edged by a continuous cross-hatched band. No details as to the finding of this lunula have been recorded: it was purchased from a dealer.

Wt. 1 oz. 0 dwt. 9 gr.

Pl. II. 12; W. 7.

11. Lunula, engraved on each side with three groups of ornament, the upper is composed of a central band filled with vertical lines edged by a double fillet and bounded on each side by a cross-hatched band with outer fillets edged by shaded dog-tooth ornament: the second group is of similar character, but the central band is cross-hatched and the two outer are filled with vertical lines: the third group repeats the same arrangement as the first. The inner and outer curves of the centre of the lunula are decorated with a continuous band of two plain lines edged internally with a small dog-tooth ornament. This formed part of the collection of antiquities purchased from the representative of Major Henry Charles Sirr²: it is stated in the MSS. catalogue of that collection to have been found "on Mr. Trench's Estate, Co. Galway."

Wt. 1 oz. 3 dwt.

Pl. II. 9; W. 10.

12. Lunula, engraved at each end with an ornament similar in type, though differing slightly in detail, it consists at the narrowest point of two cross-hatched horizontal bands succeeded by three groups of ornament composed of bands either plain or ornamented with lines arranged in groups, the whole forming a sort of chequer pattern bounded on each side with cross-hatched bands edged with shaded dog-tooth ornament; in the uppermost band the dog-tooth ornament is only placed on the lower side. The inner and outer curves of the centre of the lunula are ornamented with bands composed of alternate oblongs of cross-hatched, or vertical, lines divided by plain squares: these bands have an outer trimming of continuous zig-zag lines.

No details of the finding of the lunula have been recorded: it was purchased from a dealer in 1852.

Wt. 1 oz. 7 dwt. 14 gr.

Pl. II. 11; W. 11.

¹*Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, ii., p. 274.

²*Ibid.*, pp. 548-549.

13. Lunula, some faint traces of zig-zag ornament can be observed at the centre, near the inner curve : the lunula which has been torn across the centre, is said to have been crumpled up when it was obtained. Purchased from a dealer in 1853, but with no recorded details as to its discovery.

Wt. 18 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. III. 16 ; W. 12.

14. Lunula, a part of the central portion is missing : the sides are ornamented with a narrow plain band which follows the curve of the lunula, decreasing in width at the end, edged on each side with dog-tooth ornament shaded with dots : the centre portion is decorated at the outer and inner curve with a band divided into four, edged on each side by a continuous zig-zag line. No details as to the finding of the lunula have been recorded. Analysed by Mr. J. W. Mallet¹ it was shown to be composed of 88.64 per cent. gold ; 11.05 per cent. silver ; and .12 per cent. copper.

Wt. 14 dwt. 3 gr.

Pl. III. 14 ; W. 13.

15. Lunula, unornamented : slightly torn at the back. It was formerly in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson ; but no details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 15 dwt. 16 gr.

Pl. III. 15 ; W. 14.

16. Lunula, one terminal is missing : ornamented at the sides with three groups of ornament, each consisting of five bands, alternately plain, and decorated with dog-tooth ornament, edged on each side with shaded dog-tooth ornament : the outer and inner curves of the centre of the lunula are ornamented with a cross-hatched band. Formerly in the collection of Dr. George Petrie, V.P., R.I.A., to whom it was presented by Dr. Stokes. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 8 dwt. 15 gr.

Pl. IV. 22 ; P. 817.

17. Lunula, in three pieces wanting a portion of each end and the terminals : the decoration incised upon it is much worn ; but the sides appear to have had some lines of horizontal zig-zag ornament, and the outer and inner curve to have been engraved with a continuous narrow band of dog-tooth or zig-zag ornament. No details as to its finding have been recorded : it was purchased in 1862 from Mr. J. Donegan.

Wt. 16 dwt. 10 gr.

Pl. V. 26 ; R. 625.

18. Lunula, one terminal is missing : it is engraved on both sides with a similar scheme of ornament consisting of a triangular space with incised horizontal lines, followed by a band of perpendicular lines edged with fillets, below these is a similar band, the two compartments thus formed being lined on the interior side with zig-zag lines ; these are succeeded by three ornamented bands, the centres decorated with zig-zag lines banded by fillets, edged by shaded dog-tooth ornament, except in the case of the upper band which has the dog-tooth ornament on the lower side only : the inner and outer curves of the lunula are edged by a three-fold band, outwardly edged with a continuous zig-zag line. Found on 10th March, 1864, by Florence Sullivan in association with the two following examples (numbers 19 and 20) in a bog on the property of Captain Oliver, at Banemore, Killeighny, Clannaurice, Co. Kerry. Purchased from Mr. William Hilliard, Jeweller, of Tralee.

Wt. 1 oz. 10 dwt. 1 gr.

Pl. V. 24 ; R. 1755.

19. Lunula, both terminals have been cut off close to the end : engraved on each side with four groups of ornament ; that at the narrowest portion consists of bands of grouped horizontal lines edged with zig-zag lines, a space fringed with zig-zags,

¹ *Transactions Royal Irish Academy*, xxii., p. 315, No. 4.

and a band of lines with an edging of shaded dog-tooth ornament : the three remaining groups on each side are made up of alternate bands, plain, and ornamented with zig-zag lines, the whole being edged on each side with shaded dog-tooth ornament : the upper, and lower, curves of the centre of the lunula are incised with a band edged by a double fillet trimmed with zig-zag lines. The lunula, which is in two pieces was found, with the preceding, and following, example, (numbers 18 and 20) at Banemore, Co. Kerry.

Wt. 1 oz. 7 dwt. 6 gr.

Pl. V. 25 ; R. 1756.

20. Lunula, in two pieces : a portion of one terminal, and a continuous narrow strip from the outside curve of the lunula have been removed. At one end it is engraved with four, at the other with three, groups of ornament consisting generally, with some slight variations, of a central band of chevron pattern bounded on each side by a plain band or bands, edged with shaded dog-tooth ornament : a continuous band of cross-hatched, lined or zig-zag ornament follows the upper curve of the lunula : this is joined in the centre by a narrow dotted band. A portion of the ornamented edging of the lower curve can be seen. Found with the two preceding examples (numbers 18 and 19) at Banemore, Co. Kerry.

Wt. 1 oz.

Pl. V. 27 ; R. 1757.

21. Lunula, engraved on the left side with a series of horizontal lines and two bands vertically shaded, and on the right with plain horizontal lines succeeded by a band ornamented on each side with shaded dog-tooth ornament with the base placed to the curve of the lunula : below this is a compartment with two narrow bands of ornament filled with vertical lines and below these shaded dog-tooth ornament : the upper and lower curve of the lunula is ornamented in the centre by an edging of a continuous band of plain dog-tooth ornament. No details as to the finding of this specimen have been recorded : it was purchased in 1868 with the following fragment (number 22).

Wt. 1 oz. 6 dwt. 8 gr.

Pl. VII. 35 ; R. 2611.

22. Lunula, fragment of one side only, on which can be seen some chevron ornament and a plain band. No details as to where it was found have been recorded ; it was purchased in 1868 with the above example (number 21).

Wt. 2 dwt.

Pl. IV. 18 ; R. 2612.

23. Lunula, in two pieces, both terminals and a portion of one end are missing. It is engraved at the sides with four similar groups of ornament consisting of a central band ornamented with zig-zag lines bounded by four narrow plain bands outwardly edged by shaded dog-tooth ornament. The upper and lower curves of the centre of the lunula are ornamented with a fourfold band edged on each side with a continuous zig-zag line. No details as to the finding of the lunula have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 19 dwt. 11 gr.

Pl. III. 13 ; R. 4023.

24. Lunula, engraved at the sides with five groups of ornament : the first consists of a triangular space filled with horizontal lines edged with a zig-zag line, succeeded by three broad bands : the middle one has for its central ornament a cross-hatched lozange bounded by narrow fillets edged with zig-zag lines : the centre of the other two is formed by a double row of shaded dog-tooth ornament placed apex to apex, giving the appearance of a dice-box : the fifth band is composed of horizontal lines edged with zig-zags : the upper and lower edges of the curves of the lunula are incised in the centre with a band centred with double zig-zag lines. No details are recorded as to the finding of the lunula.

Wt. 1 oz. 1 dwt. 1 gr.

Pl. III. 17 ; R. 4024.

25. Lunula, engraved at the sides with horizontal lines and chevrons : in the centre of the lunula both the upper and lower curve are ornamented with a continuous line of dotted dog-tooth ornament, while the entire outer and inner curves are incised with a band of plain oblongs, alternating with groups of vertical lines. Found in May, 1877, in a bog at Carrowduff, three miles from Ennistimon, Co. Clare.

Wt. 2 oz. 5 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. V. 28 ; 52 : 1877.

26. Lunula, the end portion of each side is missing : engraved on each side with three groups of ornament composed of a central cross-hatched band bounded on each side by a plain band edged with shaded dog-tooth ornament : the inner and outer curves of the central portion of the lunula are ornamented with a band of oblongs, alternately, long, and short, cross-hatched, and plain, having on the inner side a second band filled with a continuous zig-zag line. No details as to the finding of this lunula have been recorded ; it was purchased with the following example (number 27), from Mr. W. J. Perry, Ardlui, Newtown Park Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

Wt. 1 oz. 13 dwt. 5 gr.

Pl. IV. 20 ; 90 : 1881.

27. Lunula, engraved at the sides with five groups of ornament consisting of a central band vertically shaded, bounded by a plain band edged with dog-tooth ornament, alternating with a similar group in which the vertical shading of the central band is replaced by a zig-zag line : the inner, and outer, edge of the centre of the lunula is ornamented with a narrow band divided by vertical lines into a dented pattern. No details as to the discovery of this lunula have been recorded : it was purchased in 1881, with the preceding specimen (number 26), and other antiquities, from Mr. W. J. Perry.

Wt. 1 oz. 2 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. IV. 19 ; 91 : 1881.

28. Lunula, engraved at the sides with ornamentation differing slightly in detail, but which broadly consists of plain and cross-hatched bands centred by three double rows of shaded dog-tooth ornament placed apex to apex : the lowest cross-hatched band on each side being also edged with shaded dog-tooth ornament. The upper and lower curves of the lunula are decorated in the centre with oblongs divided by plain squares, the former being alternately shaded with vertical, and cross-hatched lines. Each band is edged on the sides with a continuous zig-zag line. It is said to have been found before 1820, near Mullingar, Co. Westmeath. Purchased in 1884 from the Rev. Charles Burton.¹

Wt. 1 oz. 10 dwt.

Pl. IV. 23 ; 7 : 1884.

29. Lunula, engraved at the sides with an ornament varying slightly, but essentially composed of bands of grouped diagonal lines bordered with fillets and edged with shaded dog-tooth ornament, and plain spaces edged with zig-zag lines : the upper and lower curves of the central part of the lunula are incised with a band consisting of oblongs, ornamented with grouped, vertical, and zig-zag lines. Found six feet deep in a bog near Newton, Crossdoney, Co. Cavan, in a case made of oak : the latter (text-figure 4, p. 11), has been preserved : it has shrunk considerably in the drying, when found it is said to have measured ten by eight inches.² The lunula and case were purchased in 1884.

Wt. 1 oz. 2 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. VI. 32 ; 494 : 1884.

30. Lunula, each side is incised with a similar design, consisting of a triangular space edged with a zig-zag line, succeeded by three groups of ornament composed of alternate plain, and cross-hatched, bands edged by shaded dog-tooth ornament :

¹ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xiv., Minutes of Proceedings, p. 270.

² Coffey, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xxvii., Sec. C., pp. 253, 254, and pl. XI, 2.

the outer and inner curves of the centre of the lunula are decorated with a double two-fold band edged on each side with a continuous zig-zag line. Found under a large rock, when the latter was being broken up, on a mountain near Trillick, Co. Tyrone. Purchased in 1884.

Wt. 1 oz. 10 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. VI. 29 ; 495 : 1884.

31. Lunula, unornamented. It is said to have been found in May, 1886, with a large flint arrowhead, beneath a boulder recently blasted on the slope of a rocky mountain at Trenta, between Carrigans and Saint Johnstown, six miles from Londonderry, Co. Donegal. Purchased from Mr. Blake-Griffeths, of Londonderry.

Wt. 1 oz. 7 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. VI. 31 ; 20 : 1889.

32. Lunula, engraved at the sides with a triangular space, near the apex of which are four narrow plain bands edged with zig-zag lines, below these is a space with a fringe of plain and zig-zag lines, succeeded by three groups of ornament composed of a central band shaded with vertical lines, bounded on each side by two narrow plain bands edged with shaded dog-tooth ornament. The inner and outer curves of the lunula are surrounded by a two-fold band, which in the central portion, is broadened to a six-fold band, and edged on each side with a continuous zig-zag line. Found near Athlone, Co. Rosecommon, in 1848. It was formerly in the Bateman collection. Purchased in January, 1893.

Wt. 1 oz. 11 dwt. 15 gr.

Pl. VI. 33 ; 4 : 1893.

33. Lunula, engraved at the sides with three small and three large ornamental bands ; the smaller are composed of bands, filled with horizontal lines, and edged with dog-tooth ornament ; the larger, of a central band of grouped lines between narrow bands filled with zig-zags, edged with shaded dog-tooth ornament. The inner and outer curves of the centre of the lunula are incised with two narrow bands edged on each side by a continuous zig-zag line. Found when ploughing in the townland of Ross, near the shore of Lough Ree, about half a mile from the ruined Castle of Ballin-cliff, barony of Kilkenny West, Co. Westmeath. Purchased in 1896 from Mr. Edmond Johnson, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Wt. 1 oz. 7 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. VI. 30 ; 15 : 1896.

34. Lunula, the terminal and a large piece of one side has been cut out. The ornament on both sides appears to have been similar ; on the undamaged one it consists of a cross-hatched triangular space at the base of which are three small fillets edged by a zig-zag line, succeeded by bands of fillets edged with zig-zag lines, fringed at the lower part with shaded dog-tooth ornament. After this come two groups of similar fillets with zig-zag edgings, and exterior, shaded, dog-tooth ornament. The inner and outer curves of the central portion of the lunula are incised with alternate oblongs, long, and short, the long are alternately cross-hatched, and shaded with herring-bone pattern ; the short are plain. Found near Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone ; it is said to have been discovered rolled up under a stone.

Wt. 1 oz. 15 dwt. 8 gr.

Pl. IV. 21 ; 50 : 1900.

35. Lunula, one of its terminals is slightly damaged, it is engraved at each side with three groups of ornament ; first, a cross-hatched triangular space resting on a base of horizontal lines, and a band filled with a row of small dog-tooth ornament, below which is another band of horizontal lines ending in shaded dog-tooth ornament. The other two groups are composed of a central band shaded with a zig-zag line having on each side a band of horizontal lines ending in shaded dog-tooth ornament. The inner and outer curves of the central portion of the lunula are incised with a broad

band filled with lines, edged on each side with a zig-zag line. Formerly in the possession of C. W. Dugan, Esq., of Birr, King's Co. It was found in a bog on the west coast of Mayo with another lunula, which was sold to a jeweller and probably melted down.

Wt. 1 oz. 9 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. VII. 39; 4: 1909.

36. Lunula, engraved at the sides with oblongs the lower of which consist of alternate plain and shaded bands; the lowest being edged on each side with shaded dog-tooth ornament. The inner and outer curves of the lunula are incised with a continuous cross-hatched band. Found at Naran, Co. Donegal. It was purchased from the finder by the Rev. R. H. Sewell of Liverpool, from whom it was acquired by the Royal Irish Academy as Treasure Trove.

Wt. 1 oz. 14 dwt.

Pl. VII. 37; 6: 1909.

37. Lunula, the edge has been cut off the outer curve. Engraved at the sides with a narrow band, following the curve of the lunula, ornamented with groups of horizontal lines and edged with dog-tooth ornament filled with dots: the inner, and apparently the outer, curve of the centre of the lunula were engraved with a four-fold band edged on each side with a continuous zig-zag line. Found in Co. Londonderry. Presented by T. G. H. Green, Esq., M.R.I.A.

Wt. 1 oz. 3 dwt. 10 gr.

Pl. VII. 38; 7: 1909.

38. Lunula, engraved at the sides with three groups of ornament. The first consists of a shaded triangle resting on a base of horizontal lines, the succeeding two are made up of a horizontally shaded band, divided by a vertically shaded band, from a second horizontally shaded band which ends in dog-tooth ornament: this joins at the apex a similarly arranged band so that the centres have a dice-box, or a lozenge-shaped, appearance, as the shaded or plain pattern is viewed. The inner and outer curves of the centre of the lunula are incised with a band of oblongs alternately fringed with straight and zig-zag lines, divided from each other by small groups of vertical lines: each band being outwardly and inwardly edged by a narrow fillet. Found in September, 1908, by Mr. Patrick McAvenie and his son while quarrying stones on a tract of land called Lisanover, near Bawnboy, Co. Cavan in a fissure of the rock, below the surface of the ground.

Wt. 1 oz. 14 dwt. 5 gr.

Pl. VII. 34; 45: 1910.

39. Lunula, probably the unornamented fragment of. Found about 1877 by Daniel Strain, with a number of gold ribbon torcs and other gold objects, in the townland of Largatreeny, Horn Head, Dunfanaghy, Co. Donegal. Obtained in 1918 by the Royal Irish Academy, with other portions of the find, from Captain C. F. Stewart.

Wt. 23 gr.

Pl. VII. 36; 382: 1918.

GORGETS

40. Gorget, the upper plate of one of the terminal bosses is missing. It is decorated with seven unornamented raised ribs, between which are bars decorated with rope work. The complete terminal boss has its upper surface ornamented with a central spike, and fourteen small knobs surrounded by concentric circles. The lower plates of the terminal discs are decorated with five rows of circular knobs, each row being divided by rope-work. The end of the gorget was passed into a slit at the back of the lower disc, where it was attached by a corrugated line burrished into a corresponding one in the collar. The wire stitchings now to be seen do not appear to be ancient. The gorget was found a spade's depth under the surface of a bog in the parish of Arderony, near Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.

Wt. 4 oz. 5 dwt. 5 gr.

Pl. VIII. 11; W. 16.

¹ See *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xl., p. 249, and xli., p. 66.

41. Gorget, its discs and edge are slightly damaged. It is ornamented with four raised ribs divided by raised fillets of small knobs with rope-work between them. The ornamentation of the discs consists on the front, of a large central boss, and two rows of numerous small bosses surrounded by concentric circles, the rows being marked off from each other by rope-work: the backs of the discs are ornamented with circles of small bosses divided by rope-work, and at the back of one of these is the fastening mentioned on p. 13. The gorget, which was formerly in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson, was found in 1836 lying on the gravel at a depth of four feet beneath the surface of a bog at Borrisnoe, on the eastern side of Benduff Mountain, Co. Tipperary.

Wt. 4 oz. 8 dwt. 16 gr.

Pl. IX. 45; W. 17.

42. Gorget, the outside edge is broken, both discs are missing. When purchased from a dealer in 1856 it was in two pieces: it is ornamented with eleven raised ribs with roped bars between them. Found at Toryhill, Croom, Co. Limerick.

Wt. 3 oz. 8 dwt. 23 gr.

Pl. X. 46; W. 18.

43. Gorget, the terminal discs are imperfect, and the upper plate of one is missing. It is decorated with five raised bands divided by roped fillets; the upper plate of the remaining disc is ornamented with knobs encircled by concentric circles: the backs of the discs are ribbed. The details as to the finding of this gorget have not been preserved; it was formerly in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson.

Wt. 7 oz. 8 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. VIII. 40; W. 20.

44. Gorget, decorated with raised ribs each embossed with rows of raised bosses; between each rib being a small rope-shaped fillet. The discs are decorated with a central knob and a double circle of bosses at the edges. The backs of the discs are plain. Formerly in the collection of Major H. C. Sirr; it is stated to have been found in Co. Clare.

Wt. 16 oz. 10 dwt. 13 gr.

Pl. IX. 44; W. 21.

45. Gold disc, ornamented with a central knob surrounded by raised concentric rings and small bosses about the size of a pin's head. Possibly this is the upper plate of a terminal disc from a gorget. It was purchased in 1911 from the late Mr. Talbot Ready of London; he stated that it had been found in Co. Armagh.

Wt. 7 dwt. 14 gr.

Pl. X. 47; 229: 1911.

Ornaments which formed part of the Great Clare Find ¹

46. Gorget, the cup ends are hollowed, the necks of the gorget are ornamented with engraved herring-bone ornament, edged with fillets.

Wt. 7 oz. 3 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XI. 66; W. 25.

47. Gorget, its terminal ends are decorated with plain horizontal and perpendicular incised lines; the upper edge of the central portion is ornamented with seven half-triangles filled with lines.

Wt. 6 oz. 8 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XI. 70; W. 26.

48. Gorget, unornamented, one of its terminals has been cut off at some distance from the end: as the other terminal seems very small, a portion of it may also have been removed. A hole has been drilled through this end.

Wt. 2 oz. 4 dwt. 18 gr.

Pl. XI. 69; W. 22.

¹ See pp. 14-20 *ante* for the details of this find.

49. Gorget, unornamented.
Wt. 4 oz. 4 dwt. 1 gr. Pl. XI. 74 ; W. 23.
50. Gorget, unornamented.
Wt. 2 oz. 8 dwt. 16 gr. Pl. XI. 78 ; W. 24.
51. Ring, closed, encircled by a small ring.
Wt. 11 oz. 14 dwt. 19 gr. Pl. XI. 73 ; W. 27.
52. Necklet, made from a plain circular rod of gold with expanded ends.
Wt. 6 oz. 13 dwt. 18 gr. Pl. XI. 76 ; W. 176.
53. Necklet, similar to the previous example.
Wt. 6 oz. 11 dwt. 23 gr. Pl. XI. 75 ; W. 175.
54. Bracelet, made of a rounded bar of gold with expanded, slightly hollowed, ends.
Wt. 4 oz. 11 dwt. 3 gr. Pl. XI. 67 ; W. 117.
55. Bracelet, of similar type to the last example.
Wt. 3 oz. 11 dwt. 22 gr. Pl. XI. 77 ; W. 118.
- *56. Bracelet, of similar type : it was formerly in the possession of Professor J. Earle. Purchased from Mr. Payne, of Oxford, a dealer in antiquities.
Wt. 15 dwt. 15 gr. Pl. XI. 68 ; S. A 2 : 1904.
57. Bracelet, of similar type to the last. Presented by Charles Halliday, Esq.¹
Wt. 6 dwt. 14 gr. Pl. XI. 71 ; W. 91.
58. Bracelet, of similar type to the last. Presented by Charles Halliday, Esq.²
Wt. 6 dwt. Pl. XI. 72 ; R. 4031 ; W. 92.

TORQUES

59. Torque, with recurved ends, one of which ends in a long rod with a bell-shaped cap. It is made of four flat bars of gold soldered together and twisted. Found in 1810 with the next example on the north side of the *Ráith na Senad* near the monuments of *Dall* and *Dorcha* at Tara, Co. Meath. Purchased by subscription and presented to the Royal Irish Academy in 1839.³
Wt. 27 oz. 7 dwt. 15 gr. Pl. XII. 80 ; W. 192.
60. Torque, smaller, but of the same type as the above specimen, with which it was found. Acquired by the Academy in the same manner.⁴
Wt. 12 oz. 7 dwt. 12 gr. Pl. XII. 81 ; W. 173.
61. Torque, broken across at one side, composed of four leaves of gold, twisted ; it has recurved hooks. It was formerly in the collection of Major H. C. Sirr. No details as to its finding have been preserved.
Wt. 3 oz. 3 dwt. 20 gr. Pl. XII. 90 ; W. 179.

¹ Wilde, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, vii., p. 89.

² *Ibid.*

³ Petrie, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, i., pp. 274-276 ; *Transactions Royal Irish Academy*, xviii., pp. 181-2 ; and *Dublin Penny Journal*, i., pp. 156, 157 ; Macalister, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xxxiv., Sec. C., pp. 255, 256.

⁴ *Ibid.*

62. Torque, three-leaved, loosely twisted ; the ends are recurved into hooks. The locality where it was found has not been recorded.¹

Wt. 8 oz. 5 dwt. 8 gr.

Pl. XIII. 101 ; R. 4029.

63. Torque, restored ; it was formerly in several pieces. It is three-leaved, and shows one twist only. It is said to have been found in digging an old ditch in the Co. Down. Purchased from Messrs. Neill of Belfast.²

Wt. 5 oz. 12 dwt. 18 gr.

Pl. XIII. 96 ; R. 1680.

64. Torque, fragment only, twisted from a three-leaved bar of gold. Said to have been found in the townland of Kilmutt. (?) Co. Mayo.

Wt. 17 dwt. 7 gr.

Pl. XIII. 100 ; 84 : 1881.

65. Torque, broken about four inches from one terminal. Composed of four leaves twisted. It has plain recurved hooks. Found near Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.³

Wt. 10 oz. 16 dwt. 15 gr.

Pl. XII. 89 ; 6 : 1884.

66. Torque, cut and repaired, made from four leaves twisted. The ends are recurved into large octagonal hooks incised with herring-bone ornament. It is stated to have been found in Co. Mayo.

Wt. 6 oz. 0 dwt. 1 gr.

Pl. XII. 91 ; R. 2605.

67. Torque, portion of ; broken, screw-twisted. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 6 dwt. 10 gr.

Pl. XII. 88 ; 102 and 102a : 1881.

68. Torque, fragment with an ornamented collar : made of four wires twisted together. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 5 dwt. 15 gr.

Pl. XIII. 113 ; W. 188.

69. Torque, screw-twisted from a solid bar. It has small terminal hooks. Formerly in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson ; but no details as to its discovery have been preserved.

Wt. 12 dwt. 15 gr.

Pl. XII. 84 ; W. 189.

70. Torque, with recurved hooks : screw-twisted from a single rod. Found near Athlone, Co. Roscommon. Formerly in the Bateman collection.

Wt. 1 oz. 1 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XII. 85 ; 6 : 1893.

71. Torque, screw-twisted from a single rod. Its ends are recurved into small hooks. Found near Athlone in 1848. Formerly in the Bateman collection.

Wt. 1 oz. 3 dwt. 3 gr.

Pl. XII. 86 ; 5 : 1893.

72. Torque repaired : in two pieces ; a portion of it is missing : it had been cut into nine fragments. Its ends are recurved. Made by screw-twisting a rod of square section. Found in sinking a quarry for the Railway at Gorey, Co. Wexford. Purchased from the representatives of Messrs. Law & Son, in whose possession it was stated to have been for many years.⁴

Wt. 12 oz. 10 dwt. 10 gr.

Pl. XIII. 97 ; R. 1668.

¹ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, x., Appendix, p. xlv.

² Wilde, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, viii., pp. 408, 409.

³ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xiv., Minutes of Proceedings, p. 270.

⁴ Wilde, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, viii., pp. 407, 408.

73. Torque, portion of, consisting of the recurved terminal, and a small part of one end, of a screw-twisted torque. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 4 dwt. 20 gr.

Pl. XIII. 95 ; W. 187.

74. Torque, fragment. Made of a single twisted bar. No details as to its provenance have been recorded.

Wt. 8 dwt. 1 gr.

Pl. XIII. 104 ; W. 183.

75. Torque, with small terminal knobs ; made of a roughly hammered bar of gold. No details as to its discovery have been recorded.

Wt. 3 oz. 9 dwt. 7 gr.

Pl. XII. 93 ; W. 185.

76. Torque, repaired near the centre. Composed of a plain bar with wire lapped round it ; its terminals are heavy and recurved. Found in May, 1841, three feet below the surface, near Aughrim, in the neighbourhood of Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.

Wt. 12 oz. 10 dwt. 10 gr.

Pl. XII. 94 ; W. 174.

77. Torque, a plain untwisted circular bar of metal, with heavy recurved terminals. Found, in August, 1869, one and a half miles from the Giant's Causeway, Co. Antrim.

Wt. 10 oz. 19 dwt. 16 gr.

Pl. XII. 92 ; 30 : 1878.

78. Torque, made of a plain rod of square section ; its ends are recurved. Found with the following example (number 79) near Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.

Wt. 9 oz. 17 dwt. 5 gr.

Pl. XII. 87 ; W. 180.

79. Torque, made from a plain rod of circular section. Found with the above (number 78) near Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.

Wt. 5 oz. 4 dwt. 6 gr.

Pl. XII. 79 ; W. 186.

80. Torque, incomplete, screw-twisted from a single rod ; its ends are plain. Found in association with the gold pennanular bracelets, and the two gold rings, (numbers 252 ; 253 ; 266 ; 456) in a "Fort at Coppeen in the constabulary district of Kinneigh, Co. Cork."

Wt. 11 dwt. 23 gr.

Pl. XIII. 103 ; 17 : 1896.

81. Torque-armlet, screw-twisted from a single rod ; the ends are plain. It threads two small gold rings of a small ribbed pattern, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter ; possibly these were used to keep the armlet closed. Found at Skelly, Drumnakilly, Co. Tyrone. Formerly in the collection of Robert Day,¹ Esq., F.S.A.

Wt. 21 dwt. 13 gr.

Pl. XIII. 99 ; 35 : 1913.

82. Torque-armlet, broken into two pieces : made by screw-twisting a plain rod of square section. It was found in a field in the townland of St. John's, near Castledermot, Co. Carlow, with the following example, a plain bracelet and two grooved bands (numbers 83 ; 264 ; 377 ; 378), believed by Wilde² to be the rims of circular gold boxes. Purchased from Mr. Donegan.

Wt. 12 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XIII. 105 ; W. 171.

83. Torque-armlet, screw-twisted from a rod of square section ; its extremities are plain. Found with the above and other objects in Co. Carlow.

Wt. 13 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XIII. 110 ; W. 172.

¹ Messrs. Sotheby's, *Catalogue of the Day Sale*, May, 1913, p. 61, No. 416.

² *Catalogue*, p. 85, and *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, vii., p. 132.

84. Torque, twisted from a bar of square section. It is so small that Wilde ¹ suggested that it was a finger ring; no details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 3 dwt. 9 gr.

Pl. XIII. 114; W. 190.

85. Fragment of wire, circular in section, slightly twisted at one end: described in the Register as "one of the extremities of a slender torque."

Wt. 21 gr.

Pl. XIII. 140; 105: 1881.

RIBBON-TORQUES

86. Torque, repaired, made of a twisted gold ribbon; having small recurved button-terminals. No details as to its discovery have been recorded. Formerly in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson.

Wt. 19 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XIII. 112; W. 181.

87. Torque, made of a twisted gold ribbon with small recurved button-ends. No details as to its discovery are recorded.

Wt. 17 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XIII. 107; W. 182.

88. Torque, made of a twisted gold ribbon, with olive-shaped, hollow, terminals. It is stated to have been found with the tubular La Tène torque (number 120) near Clonmacnois, King's Co. These two torques, purchased from Mr. W. Hynes of Ballinasloe, were the first antiquities obtained under the Treasury Minute of 1861.²

Wt. 2 oz. 2 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. XIII. 102; R. 1550; W. 291.

89. Torque, repaired, made from a broad twisted ribbon of gold with recurved button-ends. Obtained from the neighbourhood of Belfast, through Dr. Henry Moore of that City.

Wt. 4 oz. 0 dwt. 20 gr.

Pl. XIII. 117; R. 2606.

90. Torque, repaired; formerly it was broken into three pieces. Made of a twisted ribbon of gold with button-ends; it is similar in type to the above (number 89). It is said to have been dug out of a bog bank in Co. Donegal, and sold by the finder to Peter O'Reilly, of Beragh, Omagh, Co. Tyrone, from whom it was purchased.

Wt. 1 oz. 7 dwt. 21 gr.

Pl. XIII. 115; 120: 1877.

91. Torque, restored, broken by the spade of the finder into two pieces. Made from a twisted gold ribbon with button-terminals. It was found 22 May, 1888, by Michael Cosgrave, at a depth of three feet, in a bog drain at Lisadroone, parish of Lackan, Co. Mayo. Purchased from the finder through Mr. W. J. Campbell.³

Wt. 14 dwt. 6 grs.

Pl. XIII. 106; 14: 1888.

92. Torque, made from a twisted gold ribbon with recurved disc-terminals. This, which formed portion of the Inishowen hoard, Co. Donegal,⁴ was formerly in the collection of Robert Day, Esq., F.S.A.; it was purchased at the Sale of his collection in 1913, and was catalogued by the late Mr. W. Talbot Ready as "considered to be the finest specimen of the *Inishowen hoard*."⁵

Wt. 7 dwt. 11 gr.

Pl. XIII. 108; 34: 1913.

¹ *Catalogue*, p. 80.

² Wilde, *Catalogue*, p. 49.

³ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xvii., Minutes of Proceedings, p. 24.

⁴ Day, *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xvi., pp. 182-185, and Plate, No. 3.

⁵ Messrs. Sotheby's *Sale Catalogue of the Day Collection*, May, 1913, p. 61, No. 410.

The following remains of a number of ribbon torques are here separately listed, following Wilde,¹ who described them as the remains of at least seven torques, and added that "the majority of them were found at Derravonna, near Crom Castle, county of Fermanagh." These fragments had been in many cases wired together: in more recent times the wire had been removed from some, causing damage to the fragments: possibly this accounts for the difference in the weights obtained by Wilde, and those given in the present list.

93. Torque, small fragment of the centre portion only.
Wt. 1 dwt. 19 gr. Pl. XIII. 126 ; W. 195.
94. Torque, five fragments of the centre portion.
Wt. 5 dwt. 23 gr. Pl. XIII. 130 ; W. 196.
95. Torque, portion of end, with a large button-shaped terminal.
Wt. 5 dwt. 6 gr. Pl. XIII. 119 ; W. 197.
96. Torque, portion of end, with a small recurved button-shaped terminal.
Wt. 4 dwt. 10 gr. Pl. XIII. 118 ; W. 198.
97. Torque, portion of end, with a small recurved button-shaped terminal.
Wt. 5 dwt. 11 gr. Pl. XIII. 134 ; W. 199.
98. Torque, portion of the centre.
Wt. 7 dwt. 9 gr. Pl. XIII. 133 ; W. 200.
99. Torque, the two terminals only.
Wt. 23 gr. Pl. XIII. 138 ; W. 201.
100. Torque, the two terminals only.
Wt. 1 dwt. 5 gr. Pl. XIII. 139 ; W. 202.
101. Torque, six portions.
Wt. 4 dwt. 4 gr. Pl. XIII. 132 ; W. 203.
102. Torque, four portions of the centre.
Wt. 3 dwt. 19 gr. Pl. XIII. 131 ; W. 204.
103. Torque, eight fragments.
Wt. 3 dwt. 6 gr. Pl. XIII. 129 ; W. 205.
104. Torque, four fragments.
Wt. 2 dwt. 14 gr. Pl. XIII. 128 ; W. 206.
105. Torque, four fragments.
Wt. 3 dwt. 15 gr. Pl. XIII. 127 ; W. 207.
106. Torque, imperfect, the terminal and a portion of one side are missing: the remaining side ends in a recurved button-terminal. No particulars as to its finding have been recorded.
Wt. 5 dwt. 13 gr. Pl. XIII. 137 ; R. 4028.

¹ *Catalogue*, pp. 74, 75, 80, 81.

107. Torque, fragments of, including the terminals; possibly this may be that registered under the number 1821, which is stated to have been found at Donnybrook, Co. Dublin; but the weight does not agree with that of the entry.

Wt. 4 dwt. 10 gr.

Pl. XIII. 136; R. 1821.

108. Torque, eight pieces: possibly these are the fragments registered under the number 2613; but they do not appear to belong to the same torque.

Wt. 3 dwt. 23 gr.

Pl. XIII. 135; R. 2613.

109. Torque, imperfect, made of a twisted gold ribbon; it appears to have been cut at the ends: both terminals are missing. Found in Co. Londonderry. Presented by T. G. H. Green, Esq., M.R.I.A.

Wt. 19 dwt. 13 gr.

Pl. XIII. 111; 8: 1909.

110. Torque, made from a twisted gold ribbon with recurved button-terminals. Found with the five following similar torques, a fragment probably of a lunula, a gold ring, and other gold objects about 1877 by Daniel Strain when breaking a field in the townland of Largatreany, near Horn Head, Dunfanaghy, Co. Donegal.

Wt. 7 dwt. 23 gr.

Pl. XIII. 122; 375: 1918.

111. Torque, made from a twisted gold ribbon with recurved button-terminals. Found with the above and following examples at Largatreany.

Wt. 7 dwt. 15 gr.

Pl. XIII. 123; 376: 1918.

112. Torque, made of a twisted gold ribbon with recurved button-terminals. Found at Largatreany with the above and following examples.

Wt. 7 dwt. 22 gr.

Pl. XIII. 120; 377: 1918.

113. Torque, restored, made of a twisted gold ribbon with recurved button-terminals. When acquired of the Academy it was crushed into a solid mass; it has been unrolled and repaired. Found at Largatreany with the above and following numbers.

Wt. 10 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XIII. 124; 378: 1918.

114. Torque, repaired; made of a twisted gold ribbon with recurved button terminals. This and the next example were in eight fragments when acquired by the Academy; as however there were four terminals, it appeared that these represented the remains of two torques: they were therefore repaired as such, but it is clear from the small size of the resulting torques that some pieces are missing. Found at Largatreany with the above and following numbers.

Wt. 5 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. XIII. 125; 379: 1918.

115. Torque, repaired, made of a twisted gold ribbon with recurved button-ends. Found at Largatreany with the above five specimens.

Wt. 4 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XIII. 121; 380: 1918.

116. Torque, made of a twisted gold ribbon with small recurved hook-terminals. Found in Ballywindland, bog, Co. Antrim. Purchased from Mr. Edward Stringer of Belfast.

Wt. 18 dwt. 5 gr.

Text-figure, 11; 10: 1919.

Tubular and other Torques of the La Tène Period

117. Torque, a portion of the back is missing; it is made of thin plates of gold ornamented with repousse work, and is engraved on its flat surface with designs executed by means of a compass. It is fastened by a projection and slot. Described on pp. 27, 28 *ante*. Found with a model boat, oars, etc., two necklets, two chains, and a bowl, all of gold, at Broighter, Limavady, Co. Londonderry.¹

Wt. 5 oz. 18 dwt. 17.5 gr.

Pl. XIII. 109; 232: 1903.

118. Torque, fastened by means of a hook and eye; it is ornamented by winding a twisted wire round the grooves of the torque. Found at Limavady, with the above, and following specimen.²

Wt. 3 oz. 7 dwt. 9 gr.

Pl. XII. 83; 232: 1903.

119. Torque, about half of it is missing; made like the last specimen (number 118), by lapping a twisted wire round the grooves of the torque. Found at Limavady with the two preceding examples.³

Wt. 1 oz. 10 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XII. 82; 232: 1913.

120. Torque, broken in two places. Formed of a hollow tube; it has ornamented disc-terminals. A section, decorated with looped coils, is placed opposite to the terminals; this was probably connected with the method of opening the torque. It was fastened by a pin passed through a hole in the bulbous neck of one of the terminals. Stated to have been found at Clonmaenois, King's Co. with the ribbon torque (number 88). The two torques being the first objects obtained by the Academy under the Treasury Minute of 1861.⁴

Wt. 3 oz. 5 dwt. 7 gr.

Pl. XIII. 98; R. 551: W. 290

PENANNULAR RINGS**Fibulae, Armlets, etc.**

Fibulae with flat discs inclined at an angle to the plane of the handle

121. Fibula, the handle is ornamented with horizontal striations, and at the necks where it joins the discs, with cross hatchings; the flat, unornamented, discs are inclined at an angle to the plane of the handle; on the upper surface of one is a small loop. Formerly in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson; no details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 4 oz. 15 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. XIV. 151; W. 123.

122. Fibula, of similar type, but without the small loop on the disc. It was purchased from Mr. Joseph Johnson of Suffolk Street, Dublin; no details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 2 oz. 9 dwt. 11 gr.

Pl. XIV. 144; 2: 1874.

123. Fibula, of similar type, but smaller. No details as to its provenance have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 5 dwt.

Pl. XIV. 141; W. 130.

¹ See Evans, *Archaeologia*, lv., pp. 391-408.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Wilde, *Catalogue*, p. 49.

124. Fibula, of similar type; the exteriors of both discs are incised with a form of herring-bone pattern. It was formerly in the collection of Dr. G. Petrie; no details as to its finding have been preserved.

Wt. 8 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XIV. 152; P. 823.

125. Fibula, of similar type, found by Daniel Dogherty, 10 October, 1863, in the townland of Glengad, barony of Inishowen, parish of Clonca, Co. Donegal.

Wt. 1 oz. 4 dwt. 11 gr.

Pl. XIV. 150; R. 2604.

126. Fibula, of similar type; a cross-hatched band is incised along the centre of one of the discs. Purchased with a number of other antiquities from Mr. W. J. Perry. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 8 dwts. 15 gr.

Pl. XIV. 142; 106; 1881.

127. Fibula, of similar type. No details as to its finding have been recorded. Probably this is the object purchased from Mr. Donegan.¹

Wt. 1 oz. 1 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. XIV. 156; R. 4045.

128. Fibula, of similar type. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 3 dwt. 5 gr.

Pl. XIV. 161; R. 4044.

129. Fibula, of similar type. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 11 dwts. 11 gr.

Pl. XIV. 158; R. 4043.

130. Fibula, of similar type. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 15 dwt. 15 gr.

Pl. XIV. 162; R. 4042.

131. Fibula, of similar type. No details as to its finding have been preserved.

Wt. 7 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. XIV. 174; R. 4040.

132. Fibula, of similar type. No details as to its provenance have been preserved.

Wt. 11 dwt. 22 gr.

Pl. XIV. 146; W. 128.

133. Fibula, of similar type. No details as to its provenance have been preserved.

Wt. 1 oz. 7 dwt. 6 gr.

Pl. XIV. 149; W. 131.

134. Fibula, of similar type. No details as to its finding have been preserved.

Wt. 8 dwt. 6 gr.

Pl. XIV. 154; W. 134.

135. Fibula, of similar type. No details as to its finding have been preserved.

Wt. 8 dwt. 7 gr.

Pl. XIV. 159; W. 135.

136. Fibula, of similar type, its discs are damaged. Formerly in the collection of Major H. C. Sirr. It is stated to have been found at Lawrencetown, Kells, Co. Meath.

Wt. 13 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XIV. 157; W. 132.

137. Fibula, of similar type. No details as to its finding have been preserved.

Wt. 10 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XIV. 161; W. 127.

¹ See Wilde, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, viii., p. 497.

138. Fibula, of similar type. No details as to its finding have been preserved.

Wt. 13 dwt. 20 gr.

Pl. XIV. 166 ; W. 129.

139. Fibula, of similar type. It was acquired through Messrs. Neill Bros., Silver-smiths, Belfast, who purchased it from a dealer. No details as to where it was found have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 7 dwt.

Pl. XIV. 143 ; R. 614.

140. Fibula, of similar type. Found 3 November, 1864, by James Montgomery, while digging in a potato field in the townland of Innishmore Isle, parish of Derrybrusk, barony of Tirkennedy, Co. Fermanagh.

Wt. 1 oz. 2 dwt. 13 gr.

Pl. XIV. 155 ; R. 1859.

141. Fibula, of similar type: one of its discs is imperfect. Dug up in a field at Ballinderry, Co. Antrim. It was purchased from Mr. Magrath, through William Patterson, Esq.¹

Wt. 7 dwt. 6 gr.

Pl. XIV. 165 ; 70 : 1874.

142. Fibula, of similar type, one of its discs is missing. Found near Newry, Co. Louth. Purchased with a number of other objects from Mr. Walsh of Dromore.²

Wt. 2 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XIV. 163 ; 19 : 1876.

143. Fibula, of similar type. No details as to its provenance have been recorded.

Wt. 12 dwt. 11 gr.

Pl. XIV. 145 ; 31 : 1892.

144. Fibula, of similar type. It was formerly in the collection of Dr. G. Petrie; no details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 10 dwt. 8 gr.

Pl. XIV. 147 ; P. 822.

145. Fibula, of similar type. Found, with the following example and a number of bronze rings and fragments of rings, when ploughing a field near Scotstown, Co. Monaghan.

Wt. 8 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XIV. 153 ; 6 : 1879.

146. Fibula, of similar type. Found with the above example (number 145), at Scotstown, Co. Monaghan.

Wt. 7 dwt. 23 gr.

Pl. XIV. 148 ; 7 : 1879.

147. Fibula, of the same type. The discs, which are very small, are slightly turned into the hollow of the bow. Presented by H. J. Monck Mason, Esq., LL.D.³ No details as to its finding have been preserved.

Wt. 17 dwt. 7 gr.

Pl. XIV. 160 ; W. 133.

148. Fibula, of the same type, with very small discs. No details as to its finding have been preserved.

Wt. 7 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XIV. 167 ; W. 125.

149. Fibula of the same type. No details as to its finding have been preserved.

Wt. 7 dwt. 11 gr.

Pl. XIV. 169 ; W. 126.

¹ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xv., Minutes of Proceedings, p. ii.

² *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xv., Minutes of Proceedings, p. clxxix.

³ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, ii., p. 272.

150. Fibula, of the same type : the discs have almost disappeared : No details as to its provenance have been recorded.

Wt. 4 dwt. 7 gr.

Pl. XIV. 173 ; W. 136.

151. Unclosed ring, striated and resembling the handle of a small fibula. No details as to its provenance have been recorded.

Wt. 2 dwt. 8 gr.

Pl. XIV. 171 ; W. 124.

152. Another of the same type. No details as to its provenance have been recorded.

Wt. 2 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XIV. 170 ; W. 137.

153. Another. No details as to its provenance have been recorded.

Wt. 6 dwt.

Pl. XIV. 168 ; R. 4036.

154. Another. No details as to its provenance have been recorded.

Wt. 3 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XIV. 172 ; R. 4035.

Fibulae with Horizontal Discs

The handles are not grooved : some are ornamented at their necks where they join the discs ; the latter being often encircled with lines round their outer edges.

155. Fibula, the largest in the collection : the necks of the handle where they join the terminals are encircled with lines ; the rims of the cup-shaped terminals are grooved at the edge with lines. Found in 1819 at Castlekelly, Co. Roscommon, at a depth of five feet, in gravel, from which fifteen ' spit ' of turf had been cut. It was formerly in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson, who acquired it through D. H. Kelly, Esq.

Wt. 16 oz. 17 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XV. 276 ; W. 122.

156. Fibula, its handle is hollow : the rims of the disc-terminals are encircled with raised lines. No particulars as to its provenance have been recorded.

Wt. 5 oz. 5 dwt. 16 gr.

Pl. XV. 277 ; W. 120.

157. Fibula, its handle appears to be solid ; the interior rims of the discs are encircled with three raised lines. Presented in 1845 by the Marquis of Kildare.¹

Wt. 4 oz. 11 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. XV. 289 ; W. 121.

158. Fibula, unornamented : the discs are bent out of shape. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 3 oz. 6 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XV. 285 ; W. 149.

159. Fibula, the edges of the discs have a well marked rim ; the handle is flat on the under side. No details as to its discovery have been preserved.

Wt. 2 oz. 11 dwt. 7 gr.

Pl. XV. 280 ; W. 148.

160. Fibula, unornamented : the edges of the discs have a well marked rim. No details as to its discovery have been preserved.

Wt. 3 oz. 18 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. XV. 284 ; W. 147.

¹ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, iii. p. 138.

- 161.** Fibula, unornamented. No details as to its discovery have been preserved.
Wt. 2 oz. 16 dwt. 1 gr. Pl. XV. 296; W. 116.
- 162.** Fibula, unornamented; the handle is concave on the under side. Formerly in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson; no details as to its discovery have been recorded.
Wt. 4 oz. 7 dwt. 1 gr. Pl. XV. 295; W. 150.
- 163.** Fibula, unornamented. It was obtained through Messrs. Neill Bros., Silver-smiths, Belfast, who purchased it from a dealer.¹ No details as to its provenance have been recorded.
Wt. 5 oz. 19 gr. * Pl. XV. 281; R. 615.
- 164.** Fibula, unornamented; the rims of the discs are recurved. Purchased from Messrs. Johnson. It was stated to have been for many years in the possession of Mr. Law of Sackville Street.²
Wt. 6 oz. 15 dwt. 2 gr. Pl. XV. 279; R. 1670.
- 165.** Fibula, unornamented. Found in the townland of Portnagh, barony of Ballycastle, Co. Antrim. Purchased from Mr. J. Neill, Belfast.
Wt. 3 oz. 3 dwt. 4 gr. Pl. XV. 283; R. 1887.
- 166.** Fibula, unornamented; the inner side of the handle is flat. Found in the parish of Templenoe, Dunkerron, Co. Kerry. Deposited by the Rev. John O'Sullivan, P.P.
Wt. 3 oz. 0 dwt. 12 gr. Pl. XVI. 298; R. 1900.
- 167.** Fibula, the interior edges of the discs are encircled with raised lines. Found on the estate of Sir Thomas Hopkins, near Mullingar, Co. Westmeath. Purchased from Messrs. Waterhouse & Co.³
Wt. 2 oz. 4 dwt. 3 gr. Pl. XV. 292; 89: 1874.
- 168.** Fibula, unornamented; one of the discs is bent; this is said to have been done by the finder with his spade. Found by Michael Conway, when digging ground from which turf had been cut, at Ballindrumlen, near Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon. Purchased from Mr. E. O'Hanlon, Dame Street, Dublin.⁴
Wt. 3 oz. 16 dwt. Pl. XV. 288; 90: 1874.
- 169.** Fibula, unornamented. Found, in 1890, in Co. Roscommon. Purchased through Messrs. Pim & Co.
Wt. 4 oz. 20 gr. Pl. XV. 290; 52: 1890.
- 170.** Fibula, restored. When acquired by the Academy the discs were bent, and one was separated from the handle. The cups are encircled with three raised lines. Found about 1½ miles due south of the Old Rath of Clonard in a field in the townland of Kilrathmurry, Hill of Down, Co. Kildare. Purchased from Mr. William Augustus Ledwich. The handle of the object was found on examination to be packed with fine clay.⁵
Wt. 2 oz. 17 dwt. 18 gr. Pl. XV. 286; 138: 1898.

¹ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, viii., pp. 406-407.

² *Ibid.*, p. 406.

³ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xv., Minutes of Proceedings, p. iii.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Johnson and Frazer, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xxi., pp. 336, 337.

171. Fibula, unornamented. Found in May, 1907, by Michael Sullivan and William Connell, when making a fence at Mountrivers, Rylane, Coachford, Co. Cork, together with the next example, two bronze socketed celts, a bronze or copper penannular ring with expanded ends and a number of amber beads.¹

Wt. 2 oz. 17 dwt. 23 gr. Pl. XV. 291, and text-fig. 13 : 8 : 1908.

172. Fibula, unornamented. Found, in association with the above fibula, and other antiquities, at Mountrivers, Co. Cork.

Wt. 3 oz. 4 dwt. 4 gr. Pl. XV. 287, and text-fig. 13 : 9 : 1908.

173. Fibula, unornamented, its discs have well marked rims. Found with a gold penannular ring with expanded ends (number 243), two bronze rings, and one hundred and twenty-eight amber beads in a field about 1½ miles from the Shannon, at Banagher, on the King's Co. side of the river. Purchased from Mr. Edward Morrison of Birr.²

Wt. 2 oz. 5 dwt. 10 gr. Pl. XVI. 300, and text-fig 14 : 349 : 1918.

174. Fibula, the discs are ornamented on their inner sides with two raised lines. Believed to have been found in the early summer of 1895, with four gold bracelet-shaped penannular rings with cup-shaped ends (numbers 193-6), in the bed of a small river near New Ross, Co. Waterford.³ Deposited in the collection by Sir W. G. D. Goff, Bt.

Wt. 4 oz. 11 dwt. 18 gr. Pl. XV. 278 : 2 : 1896.

175. Fibula, unornamented. Stated to have been purchased by Messrs. Panton & Co., Dublin, from a dealer in the town of Ballymoney, Co. Antrim.

Wt. 3 oz. 5 dwt. Pl. XVI. 297 ; R. 1939.

176. Fibula, disc of, encircled at the edge with deeply grooved lines. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 11 gr. Pl. XV. 293 ; W. 119.

177. Fibula, unfinished. It is made from a thick bar of gold of quadrangular section : its ends, which are hammered into a rounded form, are capped with large discs slightly hollowed in the centre. Stated to have been found at "Inchaquila."⁴ Probably this is meant for Inchigeelagh, Co. Cork. It was formerly in the collection of Robert Day, Esq., F.S.A.

Wt. 2 oz. 9 dwt. 2 gr. Pl. XVI. 299 ; 37 : 1913.

178. Fibula, one disc is detached and damaged. From the reference in the Royal Irish Academy's Museum Inventory this would seem to be one of the objects acquired from the representatives of Christopher Coppinger, Esq. The weight, however, does not agree : nor does the object appear to have been previously identified.

Wt. 2 oz. 18 dwt. 13 gr. Pl. XV. 291 ; probably R. 1840.

179. Gold plate, with circular edge bound by an outer rim of gold. It is ornamented with nine raised lines, above which are a series of triangles shaded with single lines ; this plate, now much bent, and flat, was probably portion of the ornamented disc of a fibula. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 12 dwt. 17 gr. Pl. XV. 282 ; R. 4025.

¹ Coffey, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xxx., Sec. C., pp. 85-87 ; also Day, *Journal, Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, xiii., Sec. Ser., pp. 118, 119.

² Armstrong, *Proc. Society of Antiquaries of London*, Sec. Sec., xxx., pp. 237-239.

³ Frazer and Johnson, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xix., p. 780 ; the probable method employed in its manufacture is described by Mr. Edmond Johnson, pp. 780-3.

⁴ Messrs. Sotheby's *Catalogue of the Day Sale*, May, 1913, p. 62, No. 423 ; see also Day, *Journal, Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, viii., Sec. Ser., pp. 230-232.

180. Bar, circular in section : broken into two pieces. Thick in the middle, it narrows towards the end : probably this was the handle of a fibula, for the broken state of the ends show it to have been incomplete. No details as to its finding have been preserved : purchased with a number of other gold objects, from Mrs. Perry. (Owing to an error the two pieces are shown on different plates.)

Wt. 1 oz. 11 dwt. 4 gr. Pl. XVI. 306, and Pl. XVIII. 372 : 103 : 1881.

Penannular Rings of the Third Class

The general form of these resembles a bracelet rather than a brooch : the handles are larger, and the cup-shaped terminals, which, in some cases are ornamented with chevron, and herring-bone, patterns, are more tubular in shape.

181. Penannular ring with cup-shaped terminals : its handle is hollow : the deep cups are incised round their exterior edges, and necks, with herring-bone ornament. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 4 dwt. 8 gr. Pl. XVI. 319 : W. 115.

182. Another, with cup-shaped terminals, which have inverted edges : they are ornamented with a double band of shaded dog-tooth ornament placed apex to apex. The necks of the handles are engraved on their outer sides with five lines, edged, and divided, by narrow bands, horizontally shaded : above these is a band of shaded dog-tooth ornament. No details as to its finding are recorded.

Wt. 2 oz. 16 dwt. 5 gr. Pl. XVI. 313 : W. 114.

183. Another. Its hollow handle is broken into two pieces. The cups are encircled round their outer edges with three raised lines. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 14 dwt. 12 gr. Pl. XVI. 310 : W. 113.

184. Another. The outer side of the necks of the hollow handle are ornamented with herring-bone, and dog-tooth, patterns, as are also the outside edges of the terminals : their inside is decorated with a diagonally-shaped band. Found in 1859 in the townland of Faunrusk, parish of Templemaley, Co. Clare.

Wt. 2 oz. 4 dwt. 5 gr. Pl. XVI. 311 : W. 112.

185. Another. The handle is hollow. The lips of the cups have a strongly marked rim. Found near Castlebar, Co. Mayo.

Wt. 3 oz. 5 dwt. 20 gr. Pl. XVI. 309 : W. 111.

186. Another, with unornamented cup-shaped terminals. No details as to its finding have been preserved.

Wt. 17 dwt. 13 gr. Pl. XVI. 303 : W. 139.

187. Another. The edges of the cups are ornamented inwardly and outwardly with a herring-bone pattern, as are also the necks of the handle. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 2 oz. 15 dwt. 6 gr. Pl. XVI. 315 : W. 140.

188. Another, with deep, cup-shaped, terminals. Unornamented. No details as to its discovery have been preserved.

Wt. 2 oz. 6 dwt. 19 gr. Pl. XVI. 316 : W. 138.

189. Another. The necks of the hoop are incised on their outer side with alternate bands of horizontal and cross-hatched lines. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 8 dwt. 22 gr.

Pl. XVI. 318 ; W. 111.

190. Another. Unornamented. Formerly in the collection of Dr. G. Petrie ; no details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 16 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XVI. 305 ; P. 821.

191. Another, with cup-shaped terminals having recurved edges. The necks of the bow are ornamented on their outer half with a band of incised horizontal lines. It is stated to have been found near Lurgan, Co. Armagh. Purchased, in May, 1875, from Messrs. Topham & White.

Wt. 12 oz. 16 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XVI. 312 ; 54 : 1875.

192. Penannular ring with cup-shaped terminals. Unornamented. No details as to its finding have been preserved. It was purchased in June, 1892, with a number of other antiquities, from Mrs. Perry.

Wt. 16 dwt. 18 gr.

Pl. XVI. 301 ; 30 : 1892.

193. Another, with ornamented cup-shaped terminals. The necks of the solid bow are ornamented with cross-hatchings contained within lines the lower of which end in dog-tooth ornament ; the inside of the cups are ornamented with a band of cross-hatchings. The presumed method by which it was made has been described by Mr. Edmond Johnson.¹ This, with the fibula (number 174), and the three following rings, is believed to have been discovered in the early summer of 1895, in the bed of a small river near New Ross, Co. Waterford. Deposited in the collection by the late Sir W. G. D. Goff, Bt.

Wt. 17 oz. 8 dwt. 20 gr.

Pl. XVI. 317 ; 1 : 1896.

194. Another, with cup-shaped terminals ornamented with five concentric rings. The handle is solid. Found, with the above and two following examples, near New Ross, Co. Waterford.² Deposited in the collection by Sir W. G. D. Goff, Bt.

Wt. 1 oz. 7 dwt. 13 gr.

Pl. XVI. 308 ; 5 : 1896.

195. Penannular ring with cup-shaped terminals, the bow or handle is hollow. Found near New Ross, Co. Waterford, with the above two and following examples.³ Deposited in the collection by Sir W. G. D. Goff, Bt.

Wt. 2 oz. 1 dwt. 20 gr.

Pl. XVI. 311 ; 3 : 1896.

196. Another. The bow is solid. The rims of the cups are ornamented with two lines. Found, with the above four examples, near New Ross.⁴ Deposited in the collection by Sir W. G. D. Goff, Bt.

Wt. 2 oz. 1 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XVI. 307 ; 4 : 1896.

197. Another. Unornamented. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 11 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. XVII. 325 ; W. 110.

¹ Frazer and Johnson, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xix., pp. 781, 782.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 782, 783.

⁴ *Ibid.*

198. Another, one of its cup-shaped terminals is slightly broken. Unornamented. The bow is flat in section. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 1 gr.

Pl. XVII. 330 ; W. 109.

199. Another, complete. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 2 dwt. 7 gr.

Pl. XVI. 323 ; W. 112.

200. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 2 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. XVI. 320 ; R. 1026.

201. Another. It is entered in the Museum Register as having been " Found in a bog near the town of Sligo, not far from the old palace of the O'Rorkes of Breffani, in Novr., 1874."

Wt. 3 oz. 11 dwt. 23 gr.

Pl. XVI. 324 ; 105 ; 1874.

202. Another. This is possibly the specimen entered in the Museum Register under the number 84 : 1886, which is said to have been found in a bog in Co. Sligo, but the weight does not agree with the entry.

Wt. 1 oz. 14 dwt. 22 gr.

Pl. XVI. 302 ; 84 : 1886.

203. Portion of a penannular ring, consisting of one cup-end, and a small part of the hollow handle. No details as to its provenance have been recorded. It was purchased with a number of other antiquities from Mrs. Perry.

Wt. 6 dwt. 5 gr.

Pl. XVI. 304 ; 101 : 1881.

204. Penannular ring with cup-shaped terminals. In the official Catalogue of the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, it is stated by Mr. E. Clibborn to have been found inside a small circular gold box¹ (number 371). The locality where the box was found has not been recorded.

Wt. 19 dwt. 11 gr.

Pl. XVII. 317 ; W. 114.

205. Penannular ring, made from a massive bar of gold rounded on the outer side, flat on the inner. The cup-shaped terminals are slightly hollowed. It is stated to have been found by M. Carey of Killecommon, Templederry, Co. Tipperary. Purchased from Messrs. Cannoek, Tait & Co., Limerick.

Wt. 28 oz. 4 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XVI. 322 ; R. 2599.

206. Penannular ring, broken near the centre. The cup-shaped terminals are slightly hollowed. It is also stated to have been found as the previous example by M. Carey; probably both were found together, but it is not definitely so stated in the Museum Register.

Wt. 4 oz. 11 dwt. 15 gr.

Pl. XVII. 328 ; R. 2600.

207. Penannular ring, with cup-shaped terminals. Found with the two following examples on the plain of Cashel, Co. Tipperary, by Mrs. McCuggan. Purchased through Mr. J. Donegan, Silversmith. It is not stated in the Museum Register that all three were found in association. But Wilde² wrote " Four golden armillae, three of which have cupped extremities, and were, with the curious gold ornament . . . found in the plain beneath the Rock of Cashel."

Wt. 1 oz. 2 dwt. 9 gr.

Pl. XVII. 332 ; W. 307 ; R. 587.

¹ See Wilde, *Catalogue* p. 67, and *Official Catalogue of the Dublin Exhibition*, 1853, p. 149.

² *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, viii., p. 107.

208. Another. Found and acquired as the above.

Wt. 18 dwt. 15 gr.

Pl. XVI. 321 : W. 308 : R. 558.

209. Another. Its cup-shaped terminals are slightly broken at their centres. Found and acquired as the two previous specimens.

Wt. 16 dwt. 9 gr.

Pl. XVII. 337 : W. 309 : R. 589.

Penannular Rings of the Fourth Type

In these the handle is long and slender: the terminals are flat, and greatly reduced in size: a convenient form for a bracelet being the result.

210. Penannular ring with expanded solid terminals. Unornamented. No details as to its finding have been recorded: it was purchased with two other gold objects from the representatives of Christopher Coppinger, Esq.

Wt. 2 oz. 5 dwt. 13 gr.

Pl. XVII. 329 : R. 1837.

211. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded: it was acquired with the above from the representatives of Christopher Coppinger, Esq.

Wt. 1 oz. 2 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. XVII. 331 : R. 1838.

212. Another. It would appear from the Royal Irish Academy's Museum Inventory that this is one of the objects purchased from the representatives of Christopher Coppinger, Esq.

Wt. 7 dwt. 10 gr.

Pl. XVII. 348 : R. 1839 : W. 100.

213. Another. Said to have been found at Tullow, Co. Carlow, it was formerly in the collection of Major H. C. Sirr.

Wt. 8 dwt. 16 gr.

Pl. XVII. 342 : W. 102.

214. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 8 dwt. 11 gr.

Pl. XVII. 349 : W. 101.

215. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded: purchased from Mr. J. Donegan, Silversmith.

Wt. 9 dwt. 3 gr.

Pl. XVII. 346 : R. 616.

*216. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded. Transferred from the Art and Industrial Division of the Museum. It was purchased from Mrs. Welch.

Wt. 11 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. XVII. 365 : S. A. 6 : 1898.

217. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded: it was formerly in the collection of Dr. G. Petrie.

Wt. 14 dwt. 10 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 374 : P. 818.

218. Another. No details as to its provenance have been recorded. It was formerly in the collection of Dr. G. Petrie.

Wt. 6 dwt. 23 gr.

Pl. XVII. 366 : P. 819.

219. Another. A small V-shaped piece has been cut out of the ring on one side. No details as to its finding have been recorded. It was formerly in the collection of Dr. G. Petrie.

Wt. 1 oz. 5 dwt. 7 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 389 ; P. 820.

220. Another. No details as to its provenance have been recorded : it was formerly in the collection of Dr. G. Petrie.

Wt. 8 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XVII. 352 ; P. 829.

221. Another. No details as to its finding have been preserved. Formerly in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson.

Wt. 1 oz. 7 gr.

Pl. XVII. 361 ; W. 93.

222. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 9 dwt. 3 gr.

Pl. XVII. 350 ; W. 103.

223. Another. Bent out of shape. No details as to its finding have been preserved.

Wt. 1 oz. 17 gr.

Pl. XVII. 345 ; W. 104.

224. Another, with slightly expanded ends. It was formerly in the collection of Dr. W. Frazer,¹ M.R.I.A. ; previously it appears to have formed part of the Halliday Collection.

Wt. 8 dwt. 11 gr.

Pl. XVII. 359 ; 35 : 1899.

225. Another. It was formerly in the collection of Dr. W. Frazer,² M.R.I.A., and, like the last example, appears to have previously belonged to the Halliday Collection.

Wt. 8 dwt. 7 gr.

Pl. XVII. 354 ; 36 : 1899.

226. Another. Formerly in the collection of Dr. W. Frazer,³ M.R.I.A. ; it appears to have been obtained in Wexford in 1868.

Wt. 8 dwt. 3 gr.

Pl. XVII. 362 ; 37 : 1899.

227. Another, with slightly hollowed expanded ends. No details as to its locality have been recorded. It was purchased from Mrs. S. Perry in 1881, with the three following rings and a large collection of antiquities.

Wt. 8 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. XVII. 327 ; 100 : 1881.

228. Another, with slightly expanded ends. No details as to its locality have been recorded : it was purchased from Mrs. S. Perry.

Wt. 8 dwt. 23 gr.

Pl. XVII. 355 ; 93 : 1881.

229. Another, repaired. No details as to its finding have been recorded. It was purchased from Mrs. S. Perry.

Wt. 7 dwt. 20 gr.

Pl. XVII. 367 ; 99 : 1881.

230. A portion of another, consisting of one terminal and part of the ring. No details as to its finding are recorded : it was purchased in 1881 from Mrs. S. Perry.

Wt. 7 dwt. 16 gr.

Pl. XVII. 344 ; 104 : 1881.

¹ Frazer, *Journal, Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxvii., pp. 362, 370.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

231. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 1 dwt. 5 gr.

Pl. XVII. 363 ; R. 2608.

232. Another. Bent out of shape. Found at Carhan Upper, near Cahersiveen, Co. Kerry, in June, 1899. Purchased from Dr. Curren.

Wt. 10 dwt. 15 gr.

Pl. XVII. 351 ; 71 ; 1899.

233. Another, twisted into a loop, with large, flat, expanded ends. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 10 dwt. 20 gr.

Pl. XVII. 336 ; R. 1033.

234. Another, broken across near the centre : it has slightly expanded ends. It was obtained with some other gold objects which are said to have been found in the early part of last century in the neighbourhood of Mullingar, Co. Westmeath. They were acquired by Dr. Middleton, from whose possession they passed into that of Mrs Burton, wife of the Rev. C. Burton, of Beective, Navan, Co. Meath.

Wt. 12 dwt. 13 gr.

Pl. XVII. 361 ; 10 ; 1884.

Wt. 12 dwt. 13 gr.

Pl. XVII. 361 ; 10 ; 1884.

235. Another, with expanded flat terminals. It is stated to have been found in the small gold box ¹ (number 372). The locality where the box was found has not been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 2 gr.

Pl. XVII. 338 ; W. 115.

236. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 2 oz. 9 dwt.

Pl. XVIII. 391 ; W. 113.

237. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 11 dwt. 3 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 385 ; W. 116.

238. Another. Said to have been found in Co. Meath. It was acquired through Mr. Patrick Donegan.

Wt. 3 oz. 16 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 380 ; 1670 ; 1876.

239. Another, with expanded, slightly-hollowed, terminals. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 3 dwt. 5 gr.

Pl. XVII. 343 ; W. 107.

240. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 16 dwt. 10 gr.

Pl. XVII. 326 ; W. 105.

241. Another, with expanded, solid, ends, the necks of the ring are incised on the outer side with a shaded chevron-ornament edged on each side with a band of horizontal lines. It is said to have been found, in June, 1886, in the cleft of a rock in Co. Donegal. Purchased from Messrs. Steel & Son of Belfast.²

Wt. 2 oz. 12 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. XVII. 339 ; 41 ; 1886.

242. Penannular ring with expanded, solid, ends. Unornamented. It was found about 1836 in a field adjoining the ancient Church and burial ground of Conwal, Co. Donegal. Purchased through J. R. Boyd, Esq.,³ D.L.

Wt. 2 oz. 15 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. XVII. 335 ; 43 ; 1886.

¹ See Wilde, *Catalogue* p. 67, and *Official Catalogue of the Dublin Exhibition*, 1853, p. 140.

² *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xvi., Minutes of Proceedings, p. 342.

³ *Ibid.*

243. Another. Found with a gold fibula (number 173), two bronze rings, and one hundred and twenty-eight amber beads, in a field about one and a half miles from the Shannon, at Banagher, on the King's Co. side of the river: purchased from Mr. Edward Morrison of Birr.¹

Wt. 12 dwt. 3 gr.

Pl. XVII. 356 and text-fig 14; 359: 1918.

244. Another. Found in the townland of Kileconnell, Kilmairechy, Co. Clare.

Wt. 12 dwt. 16 gr.

Pl. XVII. 353; R. 2601.

245. Another. Found in the townland of Kileconnell, Kilmairechy, Co. Clare.

Wt. 12 dwt. 1 gr.

Pl. XVII. 358; R. 2602.

246. Another, with one expanded end, the other has either been broken off, or possibly the object was not completed. Found in the townland of Kileconnell, Kilmairechy, Co. Clare. It was purchased at the same time as the two last specimens. Probably they were all found together; but it is not so stated in the Museum Register.

Wt. 10 dwt. 1 gr.

Pl. XVII. 360; R. 2603.

247. Another, with expanded, solid, terminals. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 8 dwt. 7 gr.

Pl. XVII. 368; R. 4032.

248. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 9 dwt. 20 gr.

Pl. XVII. 340; W. 106.

249. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 11 dwt. 18 gr.

Pl. XVII. 333; W. 108.

250. Another. Stated to have been found "near Bantry, Co. Kerry," it was purchased from Mr. P. Donegan.²

Wt. 2 oz. 10 dwt. 10 gr.

Pl. XVII. 341; 359: 1885.

251. Bar, round in section, with expanded solid terminals. If bent it would form a penannular ring similar to the preceding examples.³ No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 2 oz. 17 dwt. 1 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 369; W. 280.

252. Penannular ring made from a bar of square section, with expanded square ends; it has been partially twisted, giving it a torque-like appearance. Found with the following penannular ring, a torque, and two gold rings (numbers 253: 80: 266: 156) in a Port at Coppeen, in the constabulary district of Kinnelagh, Co. Cork: the find was acquired from Robert Day, Esq., F.S.A.

Wt. 17 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 395; 48: 1896.

253. Another, made from a bar of rounded section with slightly expanded ends. Found with the above number.

Wt. 8 dwt. 1 gr.

Pl. XVII. 357; 16: 1896.

¹ Armstrong, *Proc. Society of Antiquaries of London*, Soc. Ser., xxx., pp. 237-239.

² *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xvi., Minutes of Proceedings, p. 319.

³ Wilde, *Catalogue*, p. 51.

254. Another, with slightly expanded ends. This, which is too small to have been a bracelet, was found with the following specimen near Athlone. Both were purchased from Mr. J. E. Whelan.

Wt. 15 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 388 ; 7 : 1893.

255. Another. It is smaller than the preceding example (number 254), with which it was found.

Wt. 14 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 379 ; 8 : 1893.

256. Penannular ring, bent into the form of a double spiral ; with flat, expanded, terminals. It is stated to have been discovered with a socketed bronze celt ; but the locality where it was found has not been recorded.¹

Wt. 7 dwt. 11 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 378 ; W. 89.

***257.** Penannular ring with expanded solid terminals. It has not been possible to identify this with any entry in the Museum Records. Perhaps it is the object transferred from the Dublin Society, number S.A. 5 : 1898. It does not agree with this in measurement ; its weight was not recorded.

Wt. 19 dwt. 11 gr.

Pl. XVII. 334 ; S.A. 5 : 1898 (?)

258. Bar, probably portion of a penannular ring : of circular section, with chisel-shaped ends ; it is much bent. Found ten feet deep in Clan Madden Bog, at Killimor, ten miles from Ballinasloe, Co. Galway. Purchased from Mr. Panton through William Gillespie, Esq.

Wt. 6 dwt. 21 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 381 ; 3 : 1881.

259. Bar, of the same form as the above, probably also portion of a penannular ring, with chisel-shaped ends. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 3 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 387 ; W. 281.

Penannular Rings with plain Terminals

260. Penannular ring, made from a rod of circular section. Unornamented. Its ends are plain. It is said to have been found in Co. Kildare.

Wt. 1 oz. 4 dwt.

Pl. XVIII. 370 ; 45 : 1914.

261. Another, said to have been found together with the next example, by Peter Fagan of Rusky, 13 June, 1864, in a marsh near the townland of Newtown Forbes, Co. Longford. Both objects were purchased from Mr. Patrick Donegan, 32 Dame Street, Dublin.

Wt. 4 oz. 2 dwt. 15 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 390 ; R. 1836.

262. Another of similar form to the last example (number 261), with which it was found.

Wt. 3 oz. 8 dwt. 20 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 377 ; R. 1836 A.

263. Penannular ring made from a plain bar with flat sides, and unexpanded ends. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 2 oz. 2 dwt. 22 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 371 ; R. 4022.

¹ Wilde, *Catalogue*, p. 44 ; also *Catalogue of Animal Materials and Bronze*, 1861, p. 430, No. 578.

264. Penannular ring, made from a bar of rounded section. Its terminals are slightly thickened, but they are not expanded. Found with the two torque-armlets, and the two flat circular bands (numbers, 82 ; 83 ; 377 ; 378), in Co. Carlow.¹

Wt. 19 dwt. 16 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 376 ; W. 90.

265. Plain rod of circular section, bent into bracelet form : it narrows towards the ends, which appear to have been cut and damaged in recent times. It is entered in the Museum Register under the year 1875 as "stated to have been found by Stephen Molloy, Police pensioner, about a year and a half ago, in his land adjoining a lake, together with a thin gold plate."

Wt. 2 oz. 9 dwt. 15 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 382 ; 105 : 1875.

266. Plain rod, of circular section, bent into circular form. Found in association with two gold penannular bracelets, a torque and a thick gold ring (numbers, 80 ; 252 ; 253 ; 456) in a "Fort at Coppeen in the constabulary district of Kinneigh, Co. Cork."

Wt. 16 dwt. 6 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 386 ; 19 : 1896.

Small Penannular Rings generally known as "Ring-Money"

267. Small plain penannular ring. Found by Patrick Skerret, at a depth of eighteen inches in a potato field at Ellagh, about a quarter of a mile from Headford, Co. Galway. Purchased from the finder through Mr. M. McDonnell.

Wt. 15 dwt. 11 gr.

Pl. XIV. 179 ; 245 : 1882.

268. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded. Purchased from Mr. P. Donegan.

Wt. 14 dwt. 20 gr.

Pl. XIV. 183 ; 9 : 1893.

269. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded. Purchased from Mr. J. S. Manning, of Tuam, Co. Galway.

Wt. 13 dwt. 20 gr.

Pl. XIV. 193 ; 1671 : 1876.

270. Another. Formerly in the collection of Dr. W. Frazer,² M.R.I.A., it was labelled, "Enniskillen 1886."

Wt. 13 dwt. 13 gr.

Pl. XIV. 178 ; 30 : 1899.

271. Another, composed of a copper core covered with a gold plate. No details as to its finding have been preserved : it formed part of a large collection of antiquities purchased from Mrs. S. Perry.

Wt. 13 dwt. 11 gr.

Pl. XIV. 180 ; 109 : 1881.

272. Small plain penannular ring. No details as to its provenance have been recorded. It was purchased from Mrs. Dugan of Birr with a gold Lunula (number 35).

Wt. 13 dwt. 9 gr.

Pl. XIV. 197 ; 5 : 1909.

273. Small penannular ring, cut into two halves, composed of a copper core covered with a gold plate. No details as to its finding have been preserved.

Wt. 11 dwt. 22 gr.

Pl. XIV. 188 ; W. 168.

¹ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, vii., p. 132.

² *Journal, Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxvii., pp. 362, 370.

274. Small striped penannular ring : it is much worn on the outer side. No details as to its finding have been preserved.

Wt. 11 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. XIV. 214 ; W. 158.

275. Another, it is said to have been found in Co. Antrim. Purchased from Mr. J. R. O'Neill of Belfast.

Wt. 11 dwt. 11 gr.

Pl. XIV. 211 ; R. 1758.

276. Another, it is much worn. Found in the neighbourhood of Armagh. Purchased from Mr. William Biggart of that place.

Wt. 11 dwt. 6 gr.

Pl. XIV. 212 ; 17 : 1908.

277. Small penannular ring, cut across in the centre, composed of a copper core covered with gold plate. No details as to its finding are recorded.

Wt. 11 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. XIV. 187 ; W. 167.

278. Small plain penannular ring. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 10 dwt. 21 gr.

Pl. XIV. 185 ; W. 159.

279. Small plain penannular ring. Found at Loughmacrory, Co. Cavan,¹ it is said, near a cromlech. Purchased from Mr. Robert Nelson, Jeweller, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

Wt. 10 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XIV. 186 ; 17 : 1897.

280. Small striped penannular ring, worn. Stated to have been found in Co. Monaghan, and to have been formerly in the collection of Mr. Young. Purchased from Mr. C. Parkes Cussen.

Wt. 10 dwt. 7.5 gr.

Text-figure, 11 ; 11 : 1919.

281. Small penannular ring, composed of a copper core covered with a gold plate. No details as to its finding have been recorded. It was purchased with two other gold objects.

Wt. 10 dwt. 7 gr.

Pl. XIV. 175 ; R. 2610.

282. Small plain penannular ring. No details as to its finding have been recorded. It was formerly in the collection of Dr. G. Petrie.

Wt. 9 dwt. 9 gr.

Pl. XIV. 190 ; P. 824.

283. Small penannular ring, composed of a copper core covered with gold plate. No details as to its finding have been recorded. Bought from Mr. Knox through Mr. Panton of Suffolk Street.

Wt. 9 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XIV. 182 ; 195 : 1883.

284. Small plain penannular ring. No details as to its finding have been recorded. Purchased from Messrs. Waterhouse & Co.

Wt. 8 dwt. 17.5 gr.

Pl. XIV. 194 ; 1672 : 1876.

285. Small striped penannular ring : it is rather worn. No details as to its finding have been preserved.

Wt. 8 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XIV. 209 ; W. 160.

¹ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xx., Minutes of Proceedings, p. 279.

286. Small penannular ring, composed of a core of copper covered with gold plate. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 8 dwt. 14.5 gr.

Pl. XIV. 181 ; W. 169.

287. Another, also made of a core of copper covered with gold plate. No details as to its finding have been recorded. Presented by Sir W. R. Wilde,¹ M.R.I.A.

Wt. 8 dwt. 10 gr.

Pl. XIV. 192 ; W. 287.

288. Small plain penannular ring. Found by Thomas Love, at Gardenhill, Carriekaloughan, Beleoo, Co. Fermanagh. Purchased from him through Thomas Plunkett, Esq., M.R.I.A.

Wt. 8 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XIV. 195 ; 10 : 1909.

289. Another. Found in Co. Wexford. It was formerly in the possession of a Miss Maguire.

Wt. 7 dwt. 18 gr.

Pl. XIV. 205 ; 86 : 1917.

290. Another. There do not appear to be any recorded details as to this. It was listed, but not identified in the Museum Inventory of 1890.

Wt. 7 dwt. 18 gr.

Pl. XIV. 191 ; 30 : 1920.

291. Another, composed of a core of copper covered with gold plate. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 7 dwt. 13 gr.

Pl. XIV. 176 ; W. 170.

292. Another, which appears to have been ornamented with broad stripes of dark colour, but these are now so much worn as to make their presence uncertain. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 7 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XIV. 206 ; W. 157.

293. Another, composed of a copper core covered with gold plate. It was formerly in the collection of Dr. G. Petrie ; no details as to its finding have been preserved.

Wt. 7 dwt. 3.5 gr.

Pl. XIV. 189 ; P. 827 ; R. 1816.

294. Small plain penannular ring, with slightly expanded terminals. Formerly in the collection of Dr. W. Frazer² ; it was labelled "Sligo 1868."

Wt. 7 dwt. 3 gr.

Pl. XIV. 232 ; 34 : 1899.

295. Small penannular ring, composed of a copper core covered with gold plate. No details as to its finding have been preserved. It was formerly in the collection of St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.

Wt. 6 dwt. 22 gr.

Pl. XIV. 177 ; 161 : 1906.

296. Small penannular ring decorated with eight wide stripes of a dark colour. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 6 dwt. 7 gr.

Pl. XIV. 208 ; W. 156.

¹ Wilde, *Catalogue*, p. 88.

² *Journal, Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxvii., pp. 362, 379.

297. Small plain penannular ring. No details as to its finding have been recorded. It was purchased with a large collection of antiquities from Mrs. Perry.

Wt. 6 dwt. 8 gr.

Pl. XIV. 196 ; 108 : 1881.

298. Small striped penannular ring, composed of a copper core covered with gold plate. No details as to its finding have been recorded. It was purchased with a collection of antiquities from Mr. Walsh,¹ of Dromore, Co. Down.

Wt. 6 dwt. 3·5 gr.

Pl. XIV. 213 : 21 : 1876.

299. Small penannular ring composed of a copper core covered with gold plate. Found at Edenordinary, near Dromore, Co. Down. Purchased with a number of other objects from Mr. Walsh,² of Dromore.

Wt. 6 dwt. 3 5 gr.

Pl. XIV. 184 ; 20 : 1876.

300. Small plain penannular ring. It is said to have been found in Co. Armagh.

Wt. 6 dwt.

Pl. XIV. 199 ; 1 : 1884.

301. Small striped penannular ring, composed of a copper core covered with gold plate. Purchased with number

Wt. 5 dwt. 5 gr.

Pl. XIV. 210 ; R. 1822.

302. Small penannular ring, composed of a copper core covered with gold plate. No details as to its finding have been preserved.

Wt. 5 dwt. 1 gr.

Pl. XIV. 198 ; W. 166.

303. Small screw-twisted penannular ring. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 5 dwt.

Pl. XIV. 224 ; R. 4036 : W. 178.

304. Small plain penannular ring. Formerly in the collection of Dr. W. Frazer,³ M.R.I.A. It was labelled, "Armoy, Antrim."

Wt. 4 dwt. 22 gr.

Pl. XIV. 202 ; 31 : 1899.

305. Small plain penannular ring, with slightly enlarged terminals : in two parts. Stated to have been found in Co. Galway : purchased from Mr. P. Donegan, of 32 Dame Street, Dublin.

Wt. 4 dwt. 10 gr.

Pl. XIV. 231 ; R. 1669.

306. Small plain penannular ring. No details as to its finding have been recorded. It was purchased with a collection of antiquities from Mr. Walsh⁴ of Dromore.

Wt. 4 dwt. 8 gr.

Pl. XIV. 216 ; 22 : 1876.

307. Small penannular ring, composed of a copper core covered with gold plate. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 4 dwt. 1·5 gr.

Pl. XIV. 207 ; R. 4041.

¹ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xv., Minutes of Proceedings, p. clxxix.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Journal, Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxvii., pp. 362, 370.

⁴ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xv., Minutes of Proceedings, p. clxxix.

308. Small plain penannular ring. No details as to its finding have been preserved.
Wt. 3 dwt. 20 gr. Pl. XIV. 215 : 32 : 1892.

309. Another. Formerly in the collection of Dr. W. Frazer,¹ M.R.I.A. : labelled, "thirty miles south west of Dublin."

Wt. 3 dwt. 17·5 gr. Pl. XIV. 203 : 32 : 1899.

310. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 3 dwt. 16 gr. Pl. XIV. 218 : W. 154.

311. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 3 dwt. 11 gr. Pl. XIV. 204 : W. 155.

312. Another, ornamented with a series of punched dots. Formerly in the collection of Dr. W. Frazer,² M.R.I.A. : labelled, "Castlebar, January, 1868."

Wt. 2 dwt. 23 gr. Pl. XIV. 226 : 33 : 1899.

313. Another, plain. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 2 dwt. 16 gr. Pl. XIV. 217 : W. 153.

314. Another ; it is thick in the middle, and tapers towards the extremities. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 2 dwt. 13 gr. Pl. XIV. 229 : W. 164.

315. Another, plain. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 2 dwt. 11 gr. Pl. XIV. 200 : W. 161.

316. Small screw-twisted penannular ring. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 2 dwt. 6 gr. Pl. XIV. 225 : R. 4051 : A. W. 177.

317. Small plain penannular ring. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 2 dwt. 6 gr. Pl. XIV. 221 : R. 4039.

318. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 2 dwt. 6 gr. Pl. XIV. 228 : W. 162.

319. Small penannular ring incised with lines. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 2 dwt. 5 gr. Pl. XIV. 227 : 107 : 1881.

320. Small plain penannular ring. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 dwt. 22 gr. Pl. XIV. 219 : R. 4037.

321. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 dwt. 16 gr. Pl. XIV. 222 : W. 152.

¹ *Journal, Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxvii., pp. 362, 370.

² *Ibid.*

322. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded by Wilde, but this appears to be the ring registered under the number 1823 : 1863 which is stated to have been found at Bagnalstown, Co. Carlow.

Wt. 1 dwt. 16 gr.

Pl. XIV. 220 ; R. 1823 ; W. 163.

323. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 dwt. 11·5 gr.

Pl. XIV. 230 ; W. 151.

324. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded ; it was formerly in the collection of Dr. G. Petric.

Wt. 1 dwt. 7·5 gr.

Pl. XIV. 204 ; P. 826.

325. Another. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 14 gr.

Pl. XIV. 223 ; W. 165.

GOLD DISCS

326. Disc,¹ pierced in the centre with two small holes. It is decorated with a cross enclosed in a circle, and with a circle round the edge of the disc. Found, with the next example, near Ballina, Co. Mayo : procured for the Academy by the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., P.R.I.A.

Wt. 5 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. XIX. 430 ; W. 267.

327. Disc² similar in form and decoration. Found with the above at Ballina, Co. Mayo.

Wt. 4 dwt. 11 gr.

Pl. XIX. 429 ; W. 271.

328. Disc, perforated with two central holes. It is ornamented with a dotted cross enclosed by four circles, the second of which is decorated with dog-tooth ornament, the remainder with dots. Found in 1838, in Co. Wexford. It was formerly in the collection of R. Anthony, Esq.,³ of Piltown, Co. Kilkenny.

Wt. 13 dwt. 20 gr.

Pl. XIX. 432 ; W. 266.

329. Disc,⁴ perforated with two central holes. It is similar in ornamentation to the last. Found, like the preceding example, with which it forms a pair.

Wt. 13 dwt. 9 gr.

Pl. XIX. 433 ; W. 272.

330. Disc,⁵ with two central perforations. Ornamented with a broad cross, and with circles of dots and chevrons. Found with the next specimen, between the roots of an old oak tree, at Tedavnet, Co. Monaghan. Purchased in 1872 from A. R. Nugent, Esq.

Wt. 14 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XIX. 425 ; 34 : 1872.

331. Disc⁶ with two central perforations. Its ornamentation is similar to the last example, with which it was found, and with which it forms a pair.

Wt. 14 dwt. 15 gr.

Pl. XIX. 426 ; 35 : 1872.

¹ Frazer, *Journal, Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxix., p. 41.

² *Ibid.*

³ For an account of Mr. Redmond Anthony's Collection at Piltown, Co. Kilkenny, see *Dublin Penny Journal*, 111, p. 229.

⁴ Frazer, *op. cit.*, p. 41.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

332. Disc¹ ornamented with a maltese cross contained in circles. It has two central perforations. Found with another (the next example ?) in Co. Roscommon. It was formerly in the collection of Dr. G. Petrie.

Wt. 4 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XIX. 439 : 835a : P. 949.

333. Disc,² with two central perforations. Similar to, but slightly larger than, the above, with which it forms a pair. Found (probably with the last example) in Co. Roscommon. It was formerly in the collection of Major H. C. Sirr.

Wt. 4 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XIX. 435 : W. 268.

***334.** Disc,³ with two central perforations. Decorated with circular lines and chevron ornament. It was found with the following example at Cloyne, Co. Cork.

Wt. 3 dwt. 5 gr.

Pl. XIX. 436 : S.A. 129 : 1913.

***335.** Disc,⁴ with two central perforations. It forms a pair with the above specimen, with which it was found at Cloyne, Co. Cork.

Wt. 3 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. XIX. 437 : S.A. 129 : 1913.

336. Disc, imperfect, with two central perforations. Ornamented with circles and dots. No details as to the locality where it was found have been recorded.

Wt. 2 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XIX. 428 : W. 269.

337. Disc, with two central perforations. Ornamented with a cross contained in six circles. No details as to its finding have been recorded. It was formerly in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson.

Wt. 4 dwt. 13 gr.

Pl. XIX. 438 : W. 270.

338. Disc, with two central perforations. Ornamented with a cross in a circle. No details as to the locality where it was found have been recorded : purchased with a number of other antiquities from Mrs. S. Perry in 1881.

Wt. 4 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XIX. 434 : 92 : 1881.

***339.** Disc,⁵ with two central perforations, broken at the edge : Ornamented with four circles of chevrons resting on plain circles. It is said to have been found at Ballyvourney, near Macroom, Co. Cork, with a gold pin (number 449). It was formerly in the collection of Robert Day, Esq., F.S.A.

Wt. 11 dwt. 6 gr.

Pl. XIX. 431 : S.A. 128 : 1913.

***340.** Disc,⁶ imperfect. It is ornamented with a Maltese Cross contained in a border. It was found at Ballydehob, Co. Cork, and was formerly in the collection of Robert Day, Esq., F.S.A.

Wt. 11.5 gr.

Pl. XIX. 427 : S.A. 130 : 1913.

¹ Petrie, *Dublin Penny Journal*, I, p. 244.

² Frazer, *op. cit.*, p. 41.

³ Day, *Journal, Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xxix., p. 415, 416 ; and Messrs. Sotheby's *Sale Catalogue of the Day Collection*, May, 1919, p. 63, No. 439.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ See Day, *op. cit.*, pp. 414, 415 ; and Messrs. Sotheby's *Catalogue*, p. 63, No. 429.

⁶ Day, *op. cit.*, pp. 414, Messrs. Sotheby's *Catalogue*, p. 63, No. 431 ; *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, iv., 1856, p. 164.

HOLLOW BALLS

341. Ball, made of two overlapping halves soldered or fused together, and pierced on each side with a hole, which has an everted lip. Found, with the following balls of similar type (numbers 342-347), in a potato field near Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.¹ It was purchased from Messrs. West.

Wt. 1 oz. 8 dwt. 23 gr.

Frontispiece 477; W. 28.

342. Ball, similar to the above, with which it was found. Acquired with Dean H. R. Dawson's collection.

Wt. 1 oz. 9 dwt. 12 gr.

Frontispiece 483; W. 29.

343. Ball similar to the preceding, with which it was found. Acquired with Dean H. R. Dawson's collection.

Wt. 2 oz. 7 dwt. 6 gr.

Frontispiece 480; W. 30.

344. Ball, similar to the preceding with which it was found.

Wt. 2 oz. 6 dwt. 4 gr.

Frontispiece 481; W. 31.

345. Ball, similar to the preceding, with which it was found. Formerly in the possession of Sir Francis Hopkins, Bt.²

Wt. 2 oz. 7 dwt. 1 gr.

Frontispiece 479; 31A.

346. Ball, similar to the preceding, with which it was found. Acquired with Major H. C. Sirr's collection.

Wt. 2 oz. 13 gr.

Frontispiece 478; W. 32.

347. Ball, similar to the preceding, with which it was found. Acquired with Major H. C. Sirr's collection.

Wt. 1 oz. 17 dwt. 13 gr.

Frontispiece 482; W. 33.

EARRINGS

348. Earring, made of a thin oblong plate of gold with a hook at the centre of one side. Unornamented. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 3 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 423; W. 73.

349. Earring, of similar form to the above. Unornamented. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 4 dwt. 3 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 424; W. 74.

350. Earring made of a thin plate of gold, broken at the edges and centre, shaped like a flat spoon with a thin tang. Ornamented round the outer edge with three rows of dots. Found at "Dacommet," (Dechommed?), Co. Down: it was purchased with other antiquities from Mr. Walsh³ of Dromore.

Wt. 2 dwt. 14 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 413; 18: 1876.

¹ Petrie, *Dublin Penny Journal*, iii., p. 144.

² Wille, *Proc. Royal Academy*, viii., p. 406.

³ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xv., Minutes of Proceedings, p. clxxix.

351. Earring, torque-shaped, with plain ends for passing through the ear. Formerly it was in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson, but no details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 dwt. 7 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 419; W. 59.

352. Another, formerly it was in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson, but no details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 418; W. 60.

353. Another, formerly it was in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson, but no details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 2 dwt. 15 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 422; W. 61.

354. Another, formerly it was in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson, but no details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 3 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 421; W. 62.

***355.** Another, transferred from the Art and Industrial Division. No details as to its finding have been recorded. Purchased from Mrs. Welch.

Wt. 5 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 420; S.A. 7; 1898.

356. Earring of torque-type, made by twisting a four-leaved bar of gold: the twisted portion ends, on each side, in a collar, from which spring the terminals for passing through the ear: it forms, with the next example, a pair. Said to have been found near Castlereagh, Co. Rosecommon, they were formerly in the collection of Major H. C. Sirr.

Wt. 12 dwt. 9 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 415; W. 63.

357. Another, of similar form to the above. Found in the same place: it was obtained with the same collection.

Wt. 11 dwt. 20 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 416; W. 64.

358. Another, of the same type. Its terminals spring directly from the twisted portion. Found in Co. Meath. It was formerly in the collection of Major H. C. Sirr.

Wt. 5 dwt. 3 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 417; W. 65.

359. Earring having a central disc, on either side of which are bead-like ornaments, terminating in wires for passing through the ear. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 9 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 414; W. 66.

360. Object, possibly an earring, composed of two thin conical plates held together by an over-lapping rim. A large opening is in the centre, and one at the side of the object. It is decorated with concentric circles on its outer surfaces, and with a band of diagonal lines at each side of the opening. It is much broken. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 7 dwt. 44 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 412; W. 49.

361. Another, similar to the above. Incomplete. No details as to its finding have been recorded. It was purchased from Mr. Donegan.¹

Wt. 3 dwt. 5 gr.

Pl. XVIII., 404; W. 48.

¹ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, vii., pp. 131, 132.

362. Another. Ornamented. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 5 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 403 ; W. 50.

363. Another. It is ornamented with concentric circles round the upper and lower discs, and with a band of diagonal lines on each side of the opening. Said to have been found near Limerick : it was purchased from Mr. Maurice Linahen.

Wt. 9 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 407 ; 62 : 1880.

364. Another, it forms a pair with the above. Said to have been found near Limerick : it was purchased from Mr. Maurice Linahen.

Wt. 8 dwt. 9 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 408 ; 62 : 1880.

365. Another. Ornamented. Incomplete. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 20 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 411 ; W. 51.

366. Another. Ornamented. No details as to its finding have been recorded. It was purchased with a number of other antiquities, from Mrs. Perry.

Wt. 15 dwt. 16 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 410 ; 94 : 1881.

367. Another. Ornamented. No details as to its finding have been recorded. It was purchased from Mrs. Perry.

Wt. 14 dwt.

Pl. XVIII. 409 ; 95 : 1881.

368. Another. Ornamented. No details as to its finding have been recorded. It was purchased from Mrs. Perry.

Wt. 4 dwt.

Pl. XVIII. 402 ; 96 : 1881.

369. Another. Incomplete : ornamented. No details as to its finding have been recorded. It was purchased from Mrs. Perry.

Wt. 2 dwt. 15 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 401 ; 97 : 1881.

370. Another. The two halves are separated : the central tube is missing, as is also the over-lapping rim. It formed portion of the Ray bequest : no details as to where it was found have been recorded.

Wt. 3 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 405 406 ; 79 : 1881.

BOXES AND VESSELS

371. Box, small circular box, made in three portions, the rim, and a slightly concave top and base. Ornamented with concentric circles on the top and base, and with a rope-like pattern round the edges of the frame where the various parts join. The locality where it was found has not been recorded. It is stated by Mr. Cibborn¹ in the official Catalogue of the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, to have contained inside it when found, a penannular ring (number 204). Purchased, with the next example and gold fibulae, from William Sharkey, for £15 10s.²

Wt. 19 dwt. 11 gr.

Frontispiece 485 ; W. 274, 275.

¹ Wilde, *Catalogue* pp. 67, 84, 85.

² *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, ii., Appendix, p. xxxii.

372. Box of similar character and decoration to the above. No details as to the locality where it was found have been recorded. It is stated that a penannular ring with expanded ends (number 235) was found inside it.¹

Wt. 19 dwt. 20 gr.

Frontispiece 186; W. 277, 278.

373. Box of similar type to the preceding: the top and base are ornamented with small raised spikes surrounded by concentric circles. It was purchased, in 1883, with the following box and other gold objects, from the Rev. Charles Burton. It is stated to have been found in the neighbourhood of Mullingar,² and to have been acquired by Dr. Middleton between 18— and 1820.

Wt. 12 dwt. 2 gr.

Frontispiece 187: 8: 1884.

374. Box of similar type and decoration to the above. Acquired at the same time and from the same person as the last (number 373); it is stated to have been found and obtained in a similar manner.³ Its base is missing.

Wt. 10 dwt. 8 gr.

Frontispiece 188: 9: 1884.

375. Base of a vessel, made of thin gold plate: it is ornamented with small points surrounded by concentric circles: incomplete. No details as to its finding have been recorded: Wilde⁴ considered it to be the disc of a gorget.

Wt. 16 dwt. 2 gr.

Frontispiece 184: W. 19.

376. Bowl or cup, beaten out of a single thin sheet of gold. It measures 2·3 inches in height, and 3·6 inches across the diameter of the mouth. It has four double perforations at equal distances round its rim with a small wire linked through each: in two cases a larger twisted ring hangs down from these like the handle of a cauldron. Round the outside, arranged in horizontal zones, are a series of faint punch marks, these, Evans⁵ suggested, might, if they were more than mere tool marks, be a reminiscence of the rivetted plates of metal that formed the sides of Early Iron-Age cauldrons. He, however, added later, "Perhaps it should therefore be regarded as the scale of a measure." This bowl formed portion of the Broughter find (see pp. 26-29).

Wt. 1 oz. 4 dwt. 12 gr.

Frontispiece 476: 232: 1903.

GROOVED BANDS

377. Grooved band joined in the centre: the grooves are regular: each edge has a double fillet with a slight over-lapping lip. Found in 1858, with the following plate, two torque-shaped, and one plain armlet, (numbers 378: 82: 83: 264), in the town-land of Saint-johns, near Castledermot in Co. Carlow. Purchased from Mr. Donegan.⁶

Wt. 12 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. X. 59; W. 279.

378. Another, similar in details to the above (number 377), with which it was found in Co. Carlow.

Wt. 11 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. X. 58; W. 273.

¹ Wilde, *Catalogue*, pp. 67, 91.

² *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xiv., Minutes of Proceedings, p. 270.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Catalogue*, p. 39.

⁵ *Archæologia*, 55, pp. 393, 394.

⁶ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, vii., p. 132.

379. Another, similar in form to the preceding ; but it is only about half the length. Stated to have been found, in 1862, with the following (number 380), in Co. Tipperary. Both were presented by the Government.

Wt. 5 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. X. 65 ; W. 292.

380. Another, of similar form to the last (number 379), with which it is said to have been found.

Wt. 5 dwt. 20 gr.

Pl. X. 64 ; W. 293.

381. Another, similar. Acquired with the next example (number 382) in 1862, both being presented by the Government ; no details as to the locality where they were found have been recorded. Wilde ¹ considered this, and the next example, to be parts of the same object, but he added that their terminations, which had been recently cut, did not match.

Wt. 6 dwt. 21 gr.

Pl. X. 63 ; W. 294.

382. Another, similar to the above (number 381), with which it was acquired.

Wt. 6 dwt. 10 gr.

Pl. X. 62 ; W. 295.

383. Another, similar. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 5 dwt. 21 gr.

Pl. X. 61 ; R. 4034.

BEADS

384. Seven conical beads, made by joining two cones in the centre. They are ornamented with a kind of diaper pattern. Each bead is about half an inch in length, and weighs from 9 to 11 grains. These, which with the seven tubular beads below described, are said to have formed part of an amber necklace, were found at Cruttenclough, near Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny. Formerly they were in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson.

Collective weight of the seven beads amounts to 2 dwt. 18 gr.

Pl. XIV. 242 ; W. 34—40.

385. Seven tubular beads, with grooved and diaper patterns. Each bead is slightly over half an inch in length and weighs from 5 to 7 grains. Found with the above described beads (number 384), and an amber necklace, at Cruttenclough.

Collective weight of the seven beads amounts to 1 dwt. 14 gr.

Pl. XIV. 244 ; W. 41—47.

386. Seven beads, made by joining two chalice-shaped cones. They are ornamented with raised lines. Each bead weigh about 1 dwt. 8 gr., and measures about an inch in length. Formerly in the collection of Major H. C. Sirr, but no details as to how they were found have been recorded.

Collective weight of the seven beads 9 dwt. 6 gr. Pl. XIV. 246 ; W. 52—58.

387. Nine tubular beads, each of which is rolled out of a thin plate of gold : their sides not being soldered together. Five are unornamented, four are grooved on their outer surface ; their condition is poor. Wilde ² wrote that " They may have been fernules for double conical beads, . . . or they may have been worn with other trinkets on a necklace, or strung between amber beads . . . In their present state they cannot be

¹ *Catalogue*, p. 96.

² *Ibid.*

regarded as perfect." No details as to their finding have been preserved : they were purchased from Mr. Donegan.¹

Collective weight of the nine beads, 5 dwt. 6 gr. Pl. XIV. 245 : W. 296 to 305.

388. Six complete and six half-beads² made by joining together two cones, made of thin gold plate : unornamented. Each bead measures about half an inch in length. The entry in the Register merely states, " Found in the year 181—." They were purchased, with a piece of gold wire, (number 473), from — Hervey, Esq.

Collective weight of the beads, 5 dwt. 14 gr. Pl. XIV. 243 : 175–184 : 1885.

BANDS, PLATES, AND RIBBONS

389. Band : ornamented in relief, with cross in circle, wavy-linear, and other linear patterns. Stated to have been found, with a sword, at Lambay Island, Co. Dublin. According to Wilde³ " the account afforded by the finder is not very clear as to the circumstance of the discovery."

Wt. 5 dwt.

Pl. X. 51 : W. 82.

390. Band, its centre is plain ; its edge has a dotted border. No details as to where it was found have been recorded. Purchased in 1892 with a number of other objects, from Mrs. S. Perry.

Wt. 3 dwt. 18 gr.

Pl. X. 52 : 93 : 1881.

391. Plate ; ornamented with raised vertical lines, in groups of three, and with an exterior edging of dots and a line : the ends are rounded : in its centre are two small holes. It is stated to have been found with the two similar plates (numbers 392 and 393) ; but the locality where the find was made has not been recorded.⁴

Wt. 1 dwt. 18 gr.

Pl. X. 55 : W. 71.

392. Plate, similar in type and ornamentation to the above, but slightly longer. It has been torn across the centre. Stated to have been found with the preceding, and following, example (numbers 391 and 393), but the locality where the discovery was made has not been recorded.

Wt. 2 dwt. 5 gr.

Pl. X. 53 : W. 72.

393. Plate, of similar type to the preceding examples (numbers 391 and 392), with which it is said to have been found.

Wt. 1 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. X. 56 : W. 75.

394. Plate, of the same type as the preceding. It is said to have been found in Co. Cavan, in the same locality as portions of the following object (number 395).

Wt. 2 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. X. 54 : W. 76.

395. Band, cut into four parts : the two end portions have rounded extremities : it is ornamented with vertical rows of dots. Three portions of this are said to have been found with the above gold plate (number 394) in Co. Cavan.

Wt. 7 dwt. 5 gr.

Pl. X. 49 : W. 78–81.

¹ Wilde, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, viii., p. 497.

² *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xvi., Minutes of Proceedings, p. 310.

³ *Catalogue*, p. 39.

⁴ Wilde, *Catalogue*, p. 43, 44 and 39.

396. Band, narrow ribbon of gold ornamented at the edges with a kind of rope pattern. At one end is a narrow collar, apparently to hold the tongue of a buckle. The locality where it was found has not been recorded.

Wt. 1 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. X. 50 ; W. 77.

397. Ribbon, a long stripe of narrow gold ribbon : unornamented, each end is turned back to form an eye. No details as to its discovery have been recorded.

Wt. 10 dwt. 13 gr.

Pl. X. 48 ; R. 2609.

***398.** Plate : it is an irregular oblong in shape, ornamented with a kind of herring-bone pattern : it is pierced with several small holes. Found in 1805, at Carrig-a-Crump, near Castle Martyr, Co. Cork ¹ : it was formerly in the collection of Robert Day, Esq.,² F.S.A.

Wt. 15.5 gr.

Pl. X. 57 ; S.A. : 131 : 1913.

399. Band, ornamented with five raised ribs, the outer two of which are finely notched : it is probably the half of a gold band used to decorate the handle of a dagger. Found with a bronze dagger in a man's grave in the Topped Mountain Cairn, Co. Fermanagh.³

Wt. 3 gr.

Pl. X. 60 : 10 : 1898.

BULLAE

400. *Bulla*, heart-shaped, composed of a leaden core covered by a thin plate of gold. It is decorated on one side with concentric circles, chevrons, dots, and lines, and on the other with shaded chevron, and linear ornament. Found in the first half of the eighteenth century in the Bog of Allen ⁴ : it was formerly in the collection of Dean H. R. Dawson.

Wt. 4 oz. 14 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XIX. 448 ; W. 265.

401. *Bulla*, heart-shaped, ornamented with dots round the edge, and at the socket with lines. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. XIX. 440 ; W. 264.

402. *Bulla*, heart-shaped, its front and back are plain and crumpled : its sides are ornamented with a broad band of twisted gold threads beaten into the surface ; the edge of the socket is also ornamented with a small band. Formerly in the collection of St. Columba's College : it is said to have been found in 1840 with two rings, a socketed spear-head, and a socketed eelt, all of bronze, in Kinnegoe Bog, Co. Armagh.

Wt. 1 dwt. 23 gr.

Pl. XIX. 447 ; 160 : 1906.

403. *Bulla*, the core, which is covered with a much broken thin gold plate, was analysed and was found to consist of a large amount of earthy matter containing some irregular particles, probably altered blood globules. The *bulla* is ornamented at the top and round the neck with lines. It is said to have been found on the Bann shore, with the fragment of an inscribed bellshrine ⁵ : formerly it was in the collection of Robert Day, Esq., F.S.A.

Wt. 6 dwt. 13 gr.

Pl. XIX. 445 ; 355 : 1918.

¹ T. Crofton Croker, *Researches in the South of Ireland*, 1824, p. 253 ; see also J. C. (James Coleman), *Journal Cork Archaeological and Historical Society*, i., Sec. Ser., pp. 328-333.

² Messrs. Sotheby's *Catalogue of the Day Sale*, May, 1913, p. 63 No. 431.

³ Coffey and Plunkett, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xx., pp. 651-658.

⁴ Petrie, *Dublin Penny Journal*, 1, p. 189.

⁵ Stokes, *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, x., pp. 353-356 ; Day, *ibid.*, xii., pp. 128, 129 ; Armstrong, *ibid.*, xlviii., pp. 189-182. ; and Messrs. Sotheby's *Catalogue of the Day Sale*, May, 1913, p. 64, No. 432.

404. *Bulla*, crescent-shaped. Composed of a leaden core covered with gold plate, its ornamentation consists of bands of simple diaper, linear, and dotted patterns. It is stated to have been found in a cinerary urn¹; but no precise details about the find have been recorded.

Wt. 13 dwt. 21 gr.

Pl. XIX. 413; W. 258.

405. *Bulla*, crescent-shaped. Composed of a leaden core covered with gold plate, it is ornamented with simple diaper, and linear patterns. Said to have been found in a cinerary urn,² but no exact details as to its discovery have been recorded.

Wt. 2 oz. 6 dwt. 10 gr.

Pl. XIX. 442; W. 259.

406. *Bulla*, portion of. Its core appears to be made of clay: the covering gold plate is much damaged. It appears to have been ornamented with linear and dotted designs. Found in a railway cutting in peat, on gravel at a depth of five to six feet, on the borders of Leitrim and Sligo, near Belea, in 1879-80. Presented by R. A. Duke, Esq.

Wt. 1 oz. 2 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XIX. 416; 309; 1882.

407. *Bulla*, crescent-shaped. Composed of a leaden core covered with a thin gold plate, ornamented with dots, cross-hatchings, and lines. It was purchased with the following example from Mr. C. Parkes Cussen: both are stated to have been found about 1886, at Killyleagh, Co. Down.

Wt. 1 oz. 16 dwt. 6 gr.

Pl. XIX. 444; 373; 1918.

408. *Bulla*, crescent-shaped. Composed of a leaden core covered with a thin gold plate, ornamented with dots, cross-hatchings and lines. Purchased with the above example: it is also stated to have been found at Killyleagh, Co. Down.

Wt. 2 oz. 5 dwt. 5 gr.

Pl. XIX. 441; 374; 1918.

BRACELETS

409. Bracelet, made from a broad band of gold with its extremities recurved into tubular form; it is ornamented with seven ribs, having dots in the hollows between these. Stated to have been found in the year 187— on Murray's Farm, at Dysart, Co. Westmeath, at the depth of four feet beneath the base of an upright stone, together with a fragment of earthenware, and a small plate of copper.

Wt. 1 oz. 14 dwt. 6 gr.

Pl. VIII. 42; R. 4052.

***410.** Bracelet: similar in type and ornamentation to the above (number 409), but with only five ribs. Found at Skrene, Ardnaglass, Co. Sligo; it was formerly in the collection of Robert Day,³ Esq., F.S.A.

Wt. 1 oz. 4 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. VIII. 43; S.A. 126; 1913.

411. Armlet, made of a circular rod of gold: its extremities are ornamented with encircling lines and a coarsely incised, shaded, dog-tooth, pattern. No details as to its finding have been recorded. It was purchased in 1850.⁴

Wt. 3 oz. 15 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 373; W. 194.

¹ Wilde, *Catalogue*, p. 86.

² *Ibid.*

³ See Messrs. Sotheby's *Catalogue of the Day Sale*, May, 1913, p. 61, No. 414.

⁴ *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, v., p. 55.

412. Armlet, or bracelet, made from a rod of gold circular in section; it is ornamented with a series of regularly arranged punched dots. Found, in 1833, together with a plain gold ring weighing twelve ounces, near Trimleston Castle, Co. Meath. Both objects were purchased by Mr. Charles Stewart, silversmith, of Dame Street, Dublin. The present habitat of the larger ring is unknown. The smaller one was obtained by Dean H. R. Dawson, and passed with his collection to the Academy.¹

Wt. 2 oz. 1 dwt. 4 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 392; W. 191.

413. Bracelet, made of a broad ribbon of gold bent into circular form; its ends are square. It was found in 1849, with the four following examples (numbers 414-417), lying between the gravel and turf, at a depth of six feet below the surface, in the townland of Vesnoy, near the ruins of Urney Church, in the demesne of Strokestown, Co. Roscommon. The five bracelets were presented to the Academy by the Earl of Clarendon.²

Wt. 1 oz. 11 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 400; W. 95.

414. Bracelet, of similar type to the above (number 413), with which it was found.

Wt. 1 oz. 8 dwt. 10 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 396; W. 96.

415. Another of similar form to the last (number 414), with which it was found.

Wt. 1 oz. 4 dwt. 18 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 397; W. 98.

416. Another, similar to the last (number 415), with which it was found.

Wt. 1 oz. 1 dwt. 6 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 398; W. 99.

417. Bracelet, made of a plain bar, of round section, bent into circular form. It was found with the four preceding examples (numbers 413-416), and, with them, was presented to the Academy by the Earl of Clarendon.

Wt. 16 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 375; W. 94.

418. Bracelet, made of a plain band of gold, narrowing at the ends, which are recurved.

Wt. 15 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 383. 31 : 1920.

***419.** Bracelet, made from a band of gold, ornamented with three raised lines, one in the centre and one at each edge. No details as to its finding have been recorded, it was purchased from Mrs. Welch.

Wt. 15 dwt. 21 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 393; S.A. 4 : 1898.

420. Bracelet, made from a plain band of gold narrowing at the ends which terminate in small solid cup-shaped discs. Found at Fore Abbey, Co. Westmeath; it was formerly in the collection of Major H. C. Sirr.

Wt. 16 dwt. 16 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 384; W. 97.

421. Bracelet, made from a thick, flat, broad, ribbon of gold: unornamented. It was found during the excavations of the Edenvale Caves, Co. Clare.³ Presented by Mrs. Stackpool.

Wt. 2 oz. 0 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 399; 110 : 1902.

¹ Petrie, *Dublin Penny Journal*, 1, p. 413.

² See Wilde, *Catalogue*, pp. 51, 52; *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, iv., p. 389; and v., Appendix, p. xlix.

³ *Transactions Royal Irish Academy*, xxxiii., p. 68.

422. Bracelet or armlet, made by twisting together three rods of gold, thick in the centre and thin at the extremities. The joining of the rods is concealed by bending the ends into a coil round the armlet: this armlet, which is of Scandinavian type, was found in Co. Carlow.¹

Wt. 13 oz. 1 dwt. 1 gr.

Pl. XVIII. 394; W. 193.

GOLD BOAT, IMPLEMENTS, AND CHAINS, Portion of the Brougher Find

For a description of the circumstances of the find, etc., see *ante* pp. 26-29: also Evans *Archæologia*, 55, pp. 391-408.

423. Boat, made of a single sheet of gold, pale in colour, slit and rejoined at the prow and stern. It measures 7·4 inches in length, 1·9 in height, and 3·1 in breadth. Originally it had nine benches for oarsmen: one of these is missing. The benches are fixed to the side of the boat by means of rivets. The central one is pierced with a hole for the insertion of the mast. Moveable wire rings, were attached to each side of the boat through holes; formerly there were nine of these on each side, at present there are eight on the right side and seven on the left. On the left of the stern is also a ring for the steering oar; the ring from the right side of the stern is missing, but the hole for its insertion can be seen. Some faint punch marks can be observed on the under side of the boat. It formed portion of the Brougher find, for a detailed description of it see p. 28 *ante*.

Wt. 3 oz. 5 dwt.

Frontispiece 450; 232: 1903.

424. Thin bar of gold bent at the top; this, which was found with the boat, etc., at Brougher, was described by Evans² as a boat-hook: as, however, it fits into the aperture of the central seat of the boat, and the mast yard fits on to it, it is probably the mast, the top of which has got bent.

Wt. 13 gr.

Frontispiece 459; 232: 1903.

425. The "mast-yard" of the Brougher boat; it is broad and flat in the centre, which is pierced for the insertion of the mast.

Wt. 5 gr.

Frontispiece 458; 232: 1903.

426. Thin bar, probably a second spar for the mast.

Wt. 6 gr.

Frontispiece 457; 232: 1903.

427. Steering oar, this has a long broad blade: the extremity of its handle is pierced.

Wt. 15 gr.

Frontispiece 456; 232: 1903.

428. Grappling-iron with four hooks.

Wt. 12 gr.

Frontispiece 460; 232: 1903.

429. Forked implement, probably a forked barge-pole.

Wt. 6 gr.

Frontispiece 461; 232: 1903.

430. Forked implement of the same form.

Wt. 6 gr.

Frontispiece 462; 232: 1903.

¹ This is probably the "convoluted Gold Bracelet," purchased in 1816 from Mr. Patrick Kearney for £50 11s. See *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, iii., p. 151 and Appendix, p. xc.

² *Archæologia*, 55, p. 392.

431. Forked implement of similar form.

Wt. 6 gr.

Frontispiece 463 ; 232 : 1903.

432. Oar, the blade is long, the end of the handle has been bent into a hook.

Wt. 5 gr.

Frontispiece 455 ; 232 : 1903.

433. Oar, the blade is long, its extreme end has been bent over and flattened, giving the blade a square appearance.

Wt. 5.5 gr.

Frontispiece 453 ; 232 : 1903.

434. Oar, the blade is long, its extreme end has also been bent over, giving the blade a square appearance.

Wt. 5 gr.

Frontispiece 451 ; 232 : 1903.

435. Oar, with a long blade, and squared end.

Wt. 5 gr.

Frontispiece 452 ; 232 : 1903.

436. Oar, the blade is shorter, its end is rounded : the handle of the oar appears to be twisted.

Wt. 4 gr.

Frontispiece 454 ; 232 : 1903.

437. Oar of similar shape.

Wt. 4 gr.

Frontispiece 464 ; 232 : 1903.

438. Another.

Wt. 4 gr.

Frontispiece 465 ; 232 : 1903.

439. Another.

Wt. 4.5 gr.

Frontispiece 466 ; 232 : 1903.

440. Another.

Wt. 4 gr.

Frontispiece 467 ; 232 : 1903.

441. Another.

Wt. 4 gr.

Frontispiece 468 ; 232 : 1903.

442. Another.

Wt. 4 gr.

Frontispiece 469 ; 232 : 1903.

443. Another.

Wt. 4 gr.

Frontispiece 470 ; 232 : 1903.

444. Another.

Wt. 4.5 gr.

Frontispiece 471 ; 232 : 1903.

445. Another.

Wt. 4.5 gr.

Frontispiece 472 ; 232 : 1903.

446. Another.

Wt. 4 gr.

Frontispiece 473 ; 232 : 1903.

447. Gold Chain, with spirally twisted links : it measures 14.25 inches in length and is composed of three separate strands, formed of quadruple links, held together by the bolt ends of the necklace. The fastening is arranged by means of a bolt having

a double pin made to slide in and out of a loop. The outside of the lock is ornamented with granulations. Portion of the Brighter find.

Wt. 2 oz. 7 dwt.

Frontispiece 475 ; 232 : 1903.

448. Gold chain, a single strand measuring 16·5 inches in length formed of a complicated plait work of eight wires. It is fastened by means of a round bolt and a double sliding pin. Portion of the Brighter find.

Wt. 6 dwt. 12 gr.

Frontispiece 474 ; 232 : 1903.

PINS AND RINGS

***449.** Pin, unornamented : it has a flat head apparently made from the same piece as the stalk. Said to have been found at Ballyvourney, Co. Cork, with the gold disc (number 339). It was formerly in the collection of Robert Day,¹ Esq., F.S.A.

Wt. 3 dwt. 1 gr.

Pl. XIV. 252 ; S.A. 127 : 1913.

450. Pin, unornamented, with a roughly-shaped, bulbous, head. Found near Carrigaholt, Co. Clare.

Wt. 1 oz. 17 dwt. 6 gr.

Pl. XIV. 249 ; W. 284.

451. Pin, the stalk is curved near the head which is pierced and threaded with a double, twisted, ring. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 2 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XIV. 247 ; W. 83.

452. Pin, the stalk is curved near the head, which holds a plain ring : at the upper part of the stalk is a drill shaped cross-bar and a plain bar. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 3 dwt. 14 gr.

Pl. XIV. 248 ; W. 84.

453. Ring, made from a five-sided bar of gold twisted into a spiral of three twists : no details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 1 oz. 12 dwt. 6 gr.

Pl. XIV. 233 ; W. 184.

454. Ring, made from a slightly twisted wire of gold triangular in section, twisted into a spiral of nine twists with recurved ends. Found at Donnybrook, Co. Dublin : purchased from Mr. Donegan.

Wt. 1 oz. 3 dwt. 19 gr.

Pl. XIV. 234 ; R. 1566.

455. Ring, made of a thick broad ribbon of gold curved into circular form : unornamented. Found with the ribbon-torques and lunula fragment (numbers 39 ; and 110-115) at Largatreeny, Hornhead, Dunfanagby, Co. Donegal.

Wt. 15 dwt. 1 gr.

Pl. XIV. 239 ; 381 : 1918.

456. Ring made of a thick, flat, band of gold curved into circular form : unornamented. Found with the torque and penannular rings (numbers 80 ; 252 ; 253 ; and 266) in a "Fort at Coppeen in the constabulary district of Kinneigh, Co. Cork."

Wt. 14 dwt. 17 gr.

Pl. XIV. 240 ; 20 : 1896.

457. Finger ring, penannular, ornamented with seven grooves. No details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 9 dwt.

Pl. XIV. 236 ; W. 252.

¹ Messrs. Sotheby's *Catalogue of the Day Collection*, May, 1913, p. 63, No. 428.

458. Two portions of a small ring made by covering a bronze or copper core with gold plate : it is ornamented outwardly and inwardly with two grooves. Found at Ballymacormick, Dromore, Co. Down.

Wt. 2 dwt. 9 gr.

Pl. XIV. 235 ; 23 : 1876.

459. Half of the hoop of a gold ring, the bezel is formed of three large raised nobs, the hoop is ornamented with incised lines. Some bronze rings of the same type are in the collection, their age is uncertain.

Wt. 7 dwt. 21 gr.

Pl. XIV. 241 ; W. 256.

460. Finger-ring, made of three plaited wires with a small oval flat bezel. Formerly in the collection of Dr. George Petrie ; no details as to where it was found have been preserved. It belongs to the Viking period.

Wt. 8 dwt. 3 gr.

Pl. XIV. 238 ; P. 833.

461. Finger-ring, of similar type to the above, but smaller : the bezel is ornamented with dots in the form of a cross. Like the above it was formerly in Dr. Petrie's collection, but without any recorded locality. It belongs to the same period as the last example.

Wt. 3 dwt. 7 gr.

Pl. XIV. 237 ; P. 832.

MISCELLANEOUS

462. Ingot, oval in shape, triangular in section. No details as to where it was found have been recorded.

Wt. 12 dwt. 9 gr.

Pl. XIV. 259 ; W. 283.

463. Circular plate, with a band rising from a central aperture giving the object the appearance of a hat : the rim is grooved with circular indentations. Wilde¹ believed that this was one of the four plates which were found by a peasant in 1795, when ploughing near Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford. The use of this object is problematical : if it is complete possibly it was a stand for supporting a glass vessel.

Wt. 1 oz. 2 dwt. 2 gr.

Pl. XIV. 274 ; W. 276.

464. Ornament, made by joining together four thin plates of gold, those in the front being smaller than those at the back, giving the object the appearance of a stud. The smaller plate is ornamented with a wheel-like figure composed of dots, it is attached by a recurved edge to an unornamented plate, which has an opening in the centre, this is joined to the edges of an opening in the third plate, which is joined by an overlapping rim to the outermost plate. The latter is externally ornamented with five raised circles surrounded by dots placed on a five-limbed figure contained in a dotted circle. In the space between the central plates was found a small solid gold ball weighing eleven grains. Wilde² wrote that when the object was found in the plain beneath the Rock of Cashel, Co. Tipperary, the plates were crushed flat and that there were indentations of three such balls in both the external plates. He added that the use of the ornament could not be determined, but that probably it was a personal ornament, possibly an earring.

Wt. 11 dwt.

Pl. XIV. 254, and the ball 255 ; R. 541-2 ; W. 306.

¹ *Catalogue*, p. 87 ; also see Ousley, *Transactions Royal Irish Academy*, vi., pp. 31-33.

² *Catalogue*, p. 90, 91 ; see also *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, viii., p. 407.

465. Small fragment of a thin gold plate : analysis ¹ of this showed it to consist of 88·72 per cent. gold ; 10·02 per cent. silver ; 1·11 per cent. copper ; and ·02 per cent. iron. No details as to where it was found have been preserved.

Wt. 16 gr.

Pl. XIV. 264 ; W. 288.

466. Fragment of a thin gold plate with a circular edge.

Wt. 8 gr.

Pl. XIV. 262 ; 106 : 1875.

467. Small fragment of a thin gold plate ; one edge is turned over to form a rim : no details as to where it was found have been recorded.

Wt. 10 gr.

Pl. XIV. 268 ; W. 285.

468. Two fragments of thin gold plate with a rounded edge, ornamented with irregular raised lines : no details as to their discovery have been recorded.

Wt. 12 gr.

Pl. XIV. 267 ; 263 ; W. 286.

469. Three small pieces of gold plate : these may represent part of Wilde's number 289 ; but the weights do not agree.

Wt. 1 dwt.

Pl. XIV. 260, 261, 265 ; W. 289 (?).

470. Thick bar of gold, circular in section : to one end of it has been soldered or fused a small piece of gold plate. Found by Thomas Carroll in Co. Kildare.

Wt. 2 oz. 14 dwt. 12 gr.

Pl. XIV. 250 ; R. 573 ; W. 282.

471. Fragment of thin gold plate with a circular edge : possibly this is the fragment of plate registered under the number R. 4050 : it agrees with this in weight, but not in measurement.

Wt. 11 gr.

Pl. XIV. 266 ; R. 4050.

472. Small band doubled over and joined : decorated on the front with diaper and floral ornament, and on the back with a small linear border at each edge : this does not appear to be Irish, it has been suggested that it is Indian : it is stated to have been found by Mr. Maguire when clearing away a large portion of rubbish from the entrances of the tumulus of New Grange, Co. Meath, in the field adjoining the monument.² Presented by Sir W. Wilde.

Wt. 3 dwt. 3 gr.

Pl. XIV. 258 ; R. 1546.

473. Small piece of twisted gold wire : it is entered in the Register as purchased, with the beads (number 388) and the following piece of wire, in 184— from — Hervey, Esq.

Wt. 8 gr.

Pl. XIV. 257 ; 185 : 1885.

474. Fragment of twisted gold wire, purchased with the above.

Wt. 4 gr.

Pl. XIV. 256 ; 186 : 1885.

475. Portion of an object consisting of a circular bar with wire work lapped round it : the ends have been cut. It is difficult to suggest what this originally formed part of : no details as to its finding have been recorded.

Wt. 6 dwt. 1 gr.

Pl. XIV. 275 ; W. 70.

¹ Mallet, *Transactions Royal Irish Academy*, xxii., p. 314, 315

² Wilde, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, viii., pp. 292, 293.

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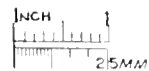
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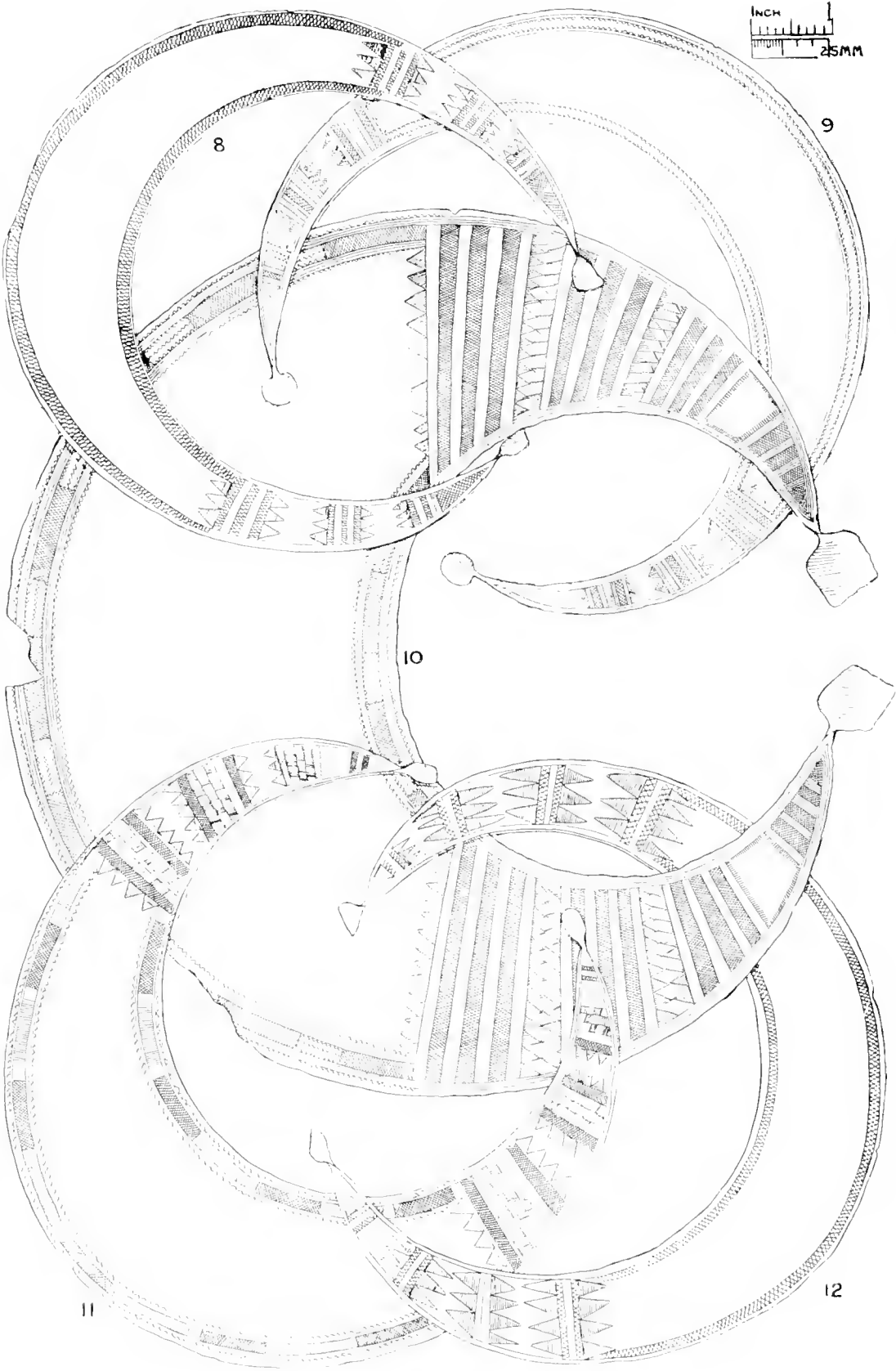
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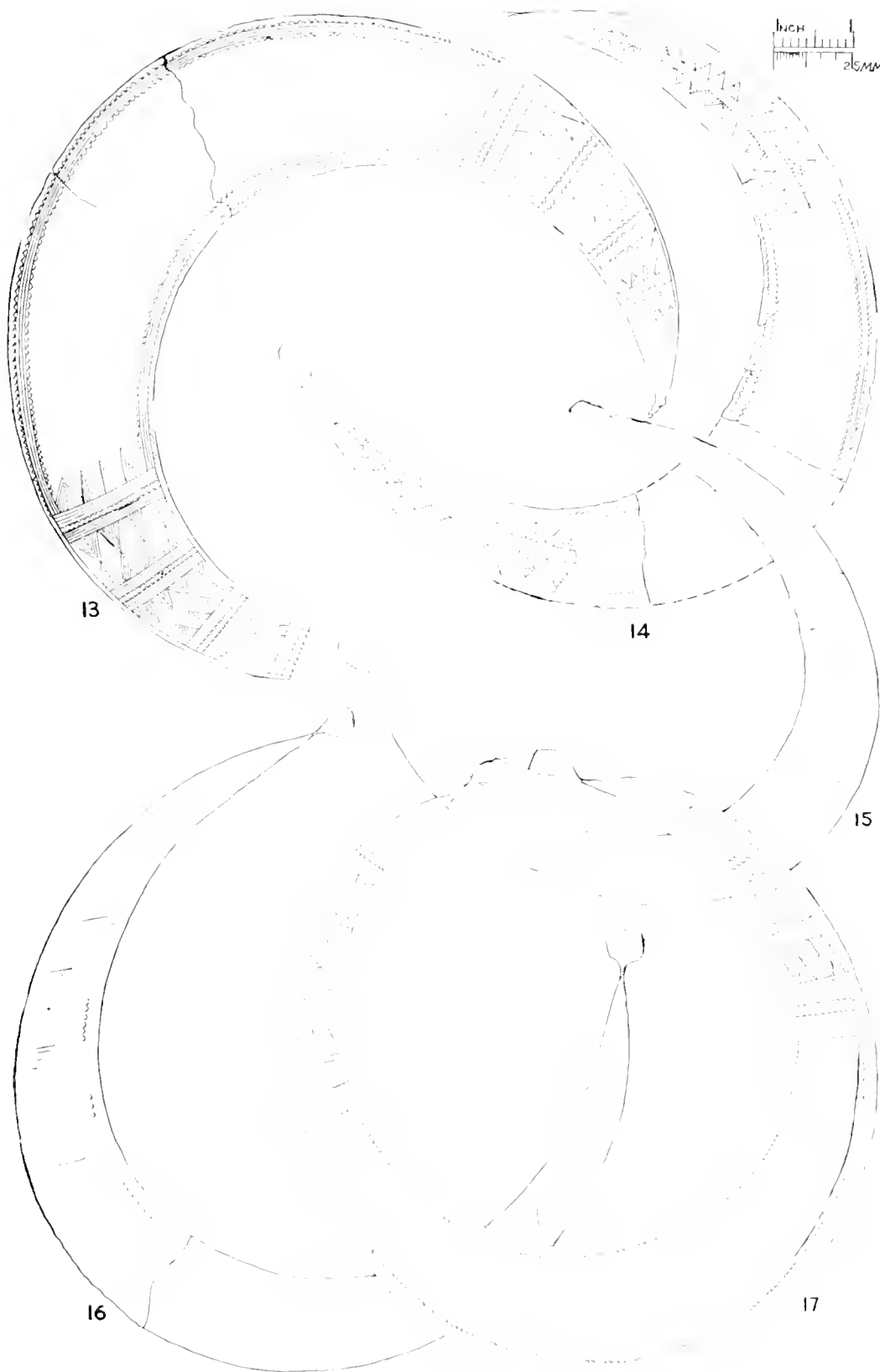
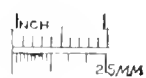
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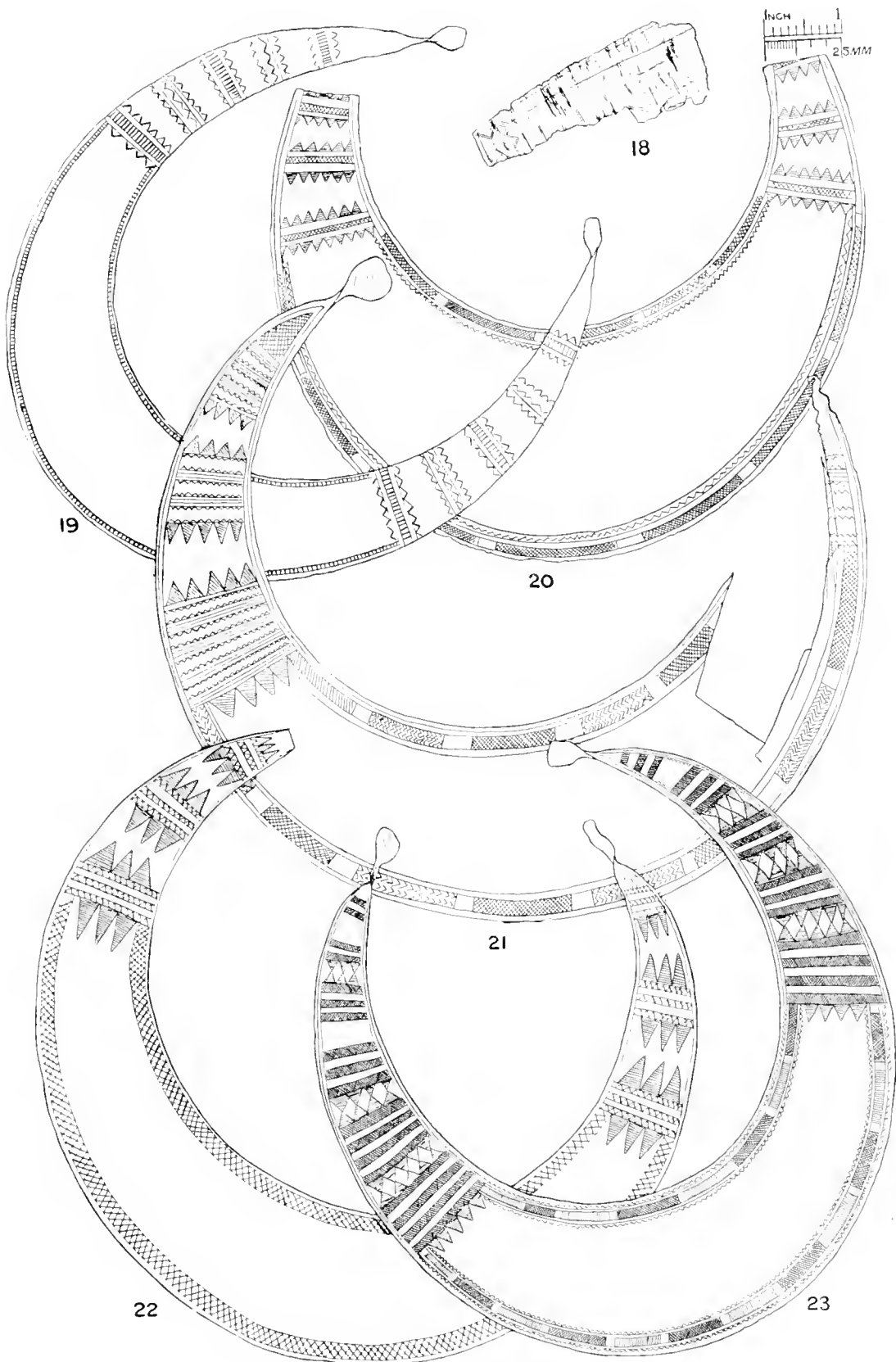
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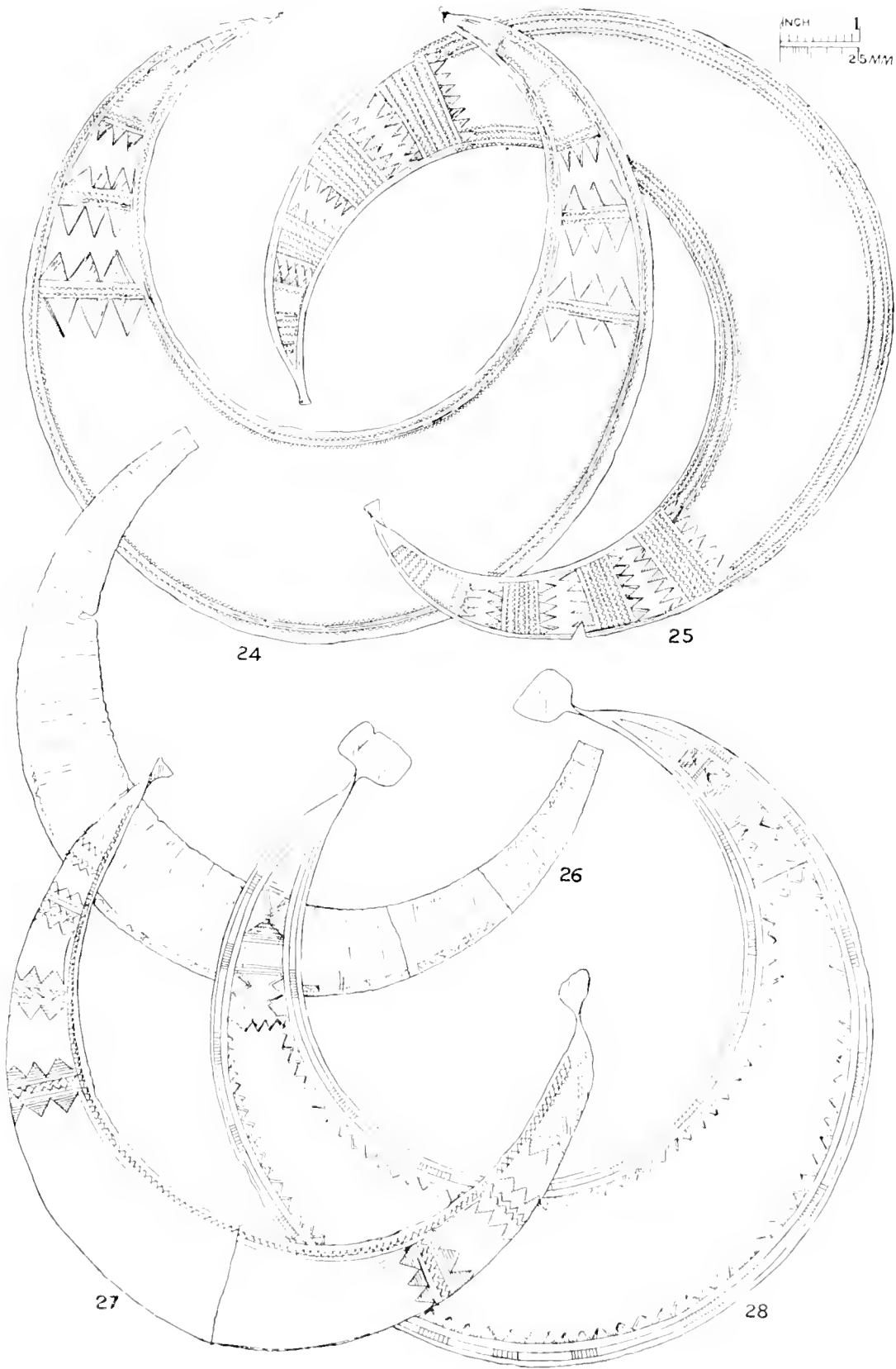


Lunulae (5).

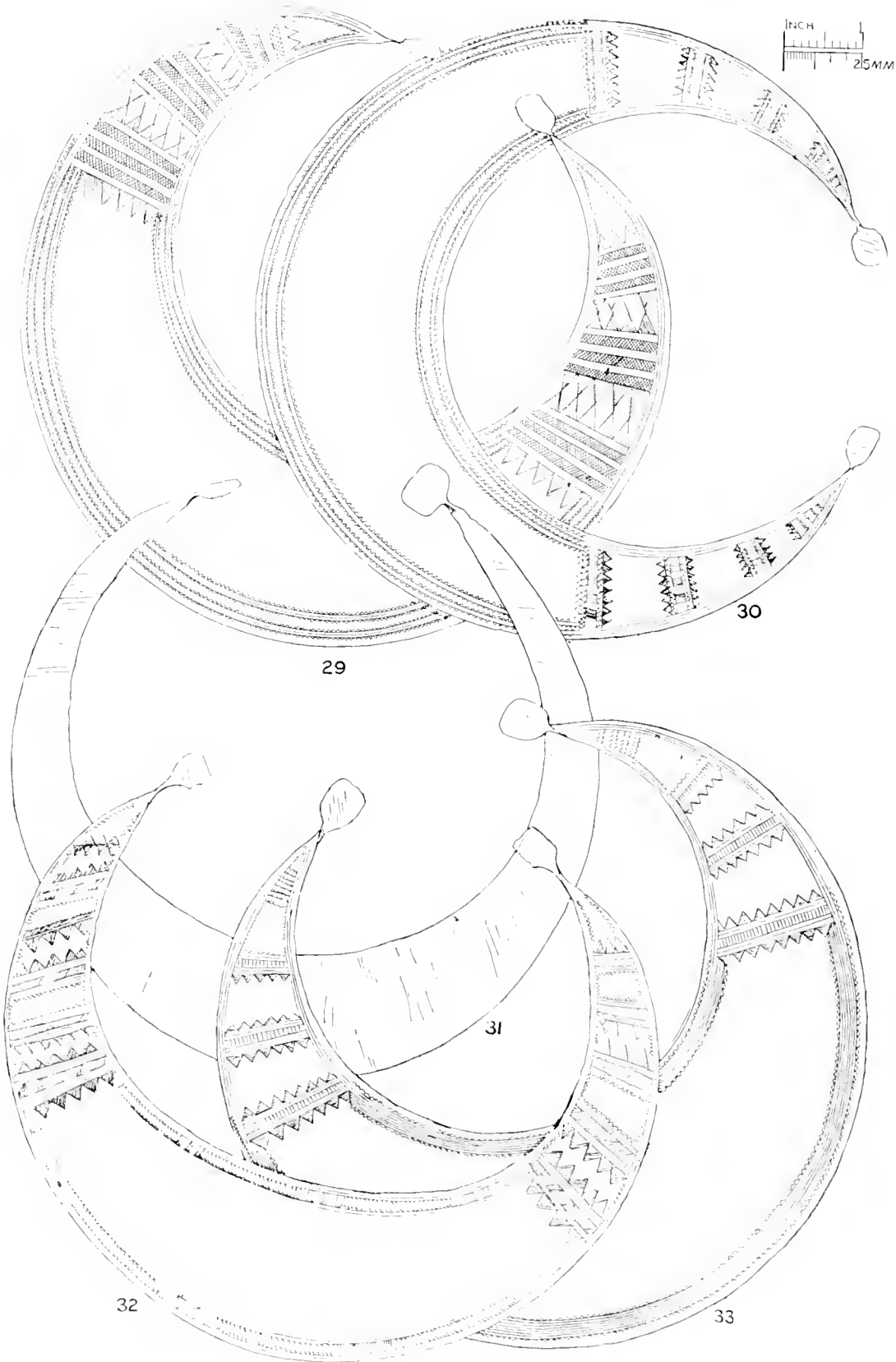




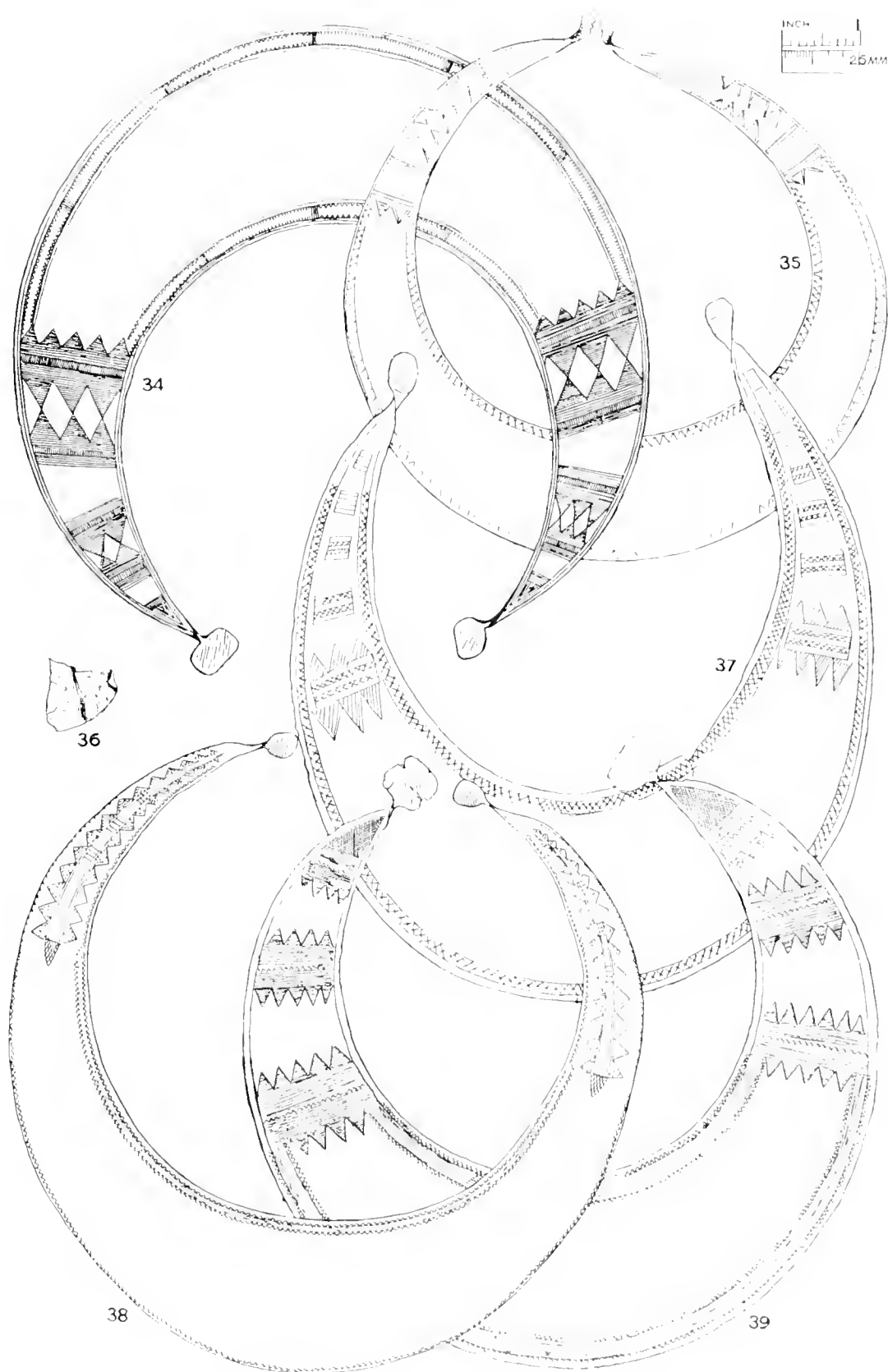
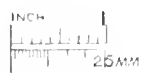
Lunulae ($\frac{1}{2}$).

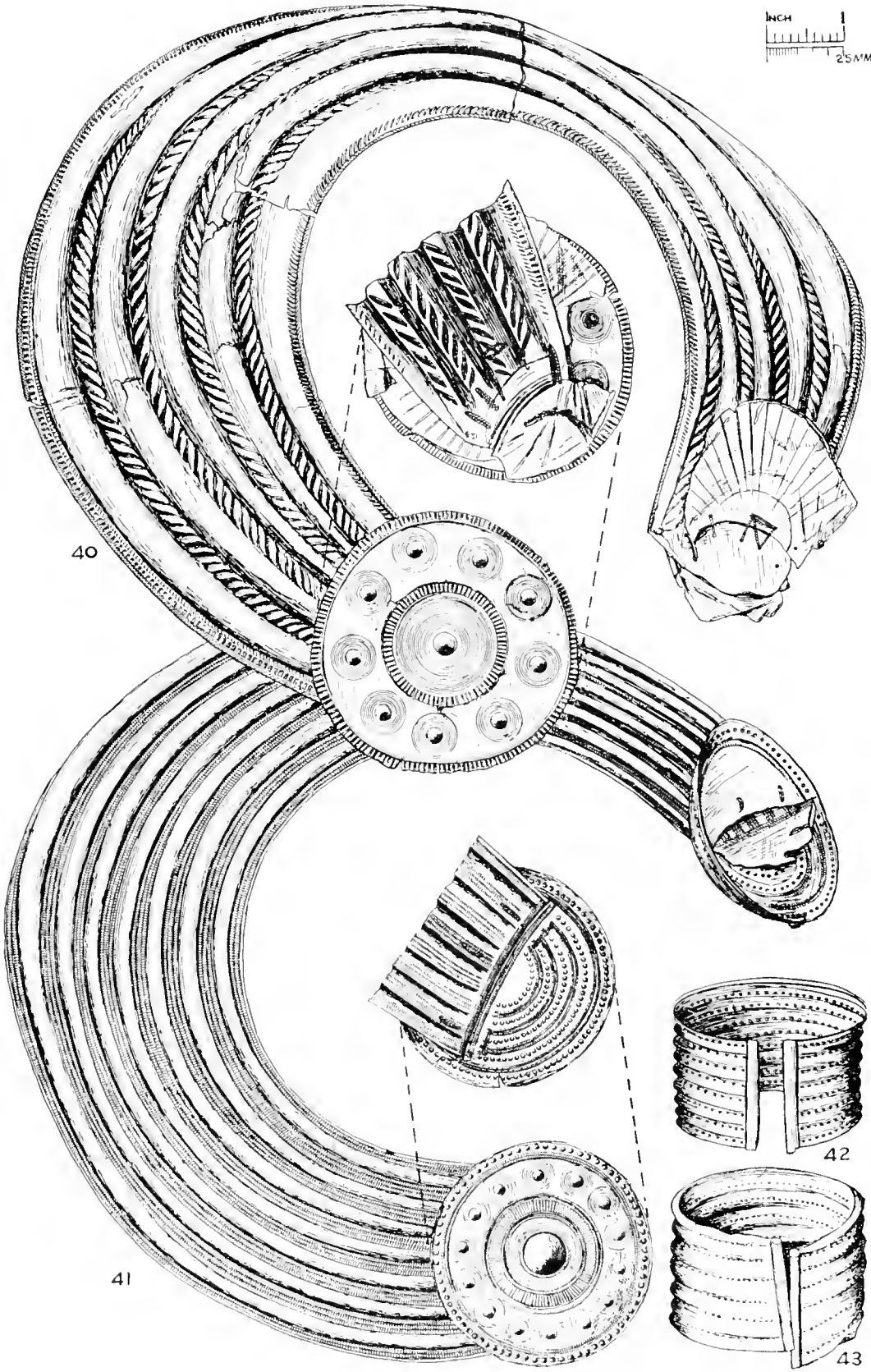
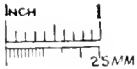


Lunulae (1).

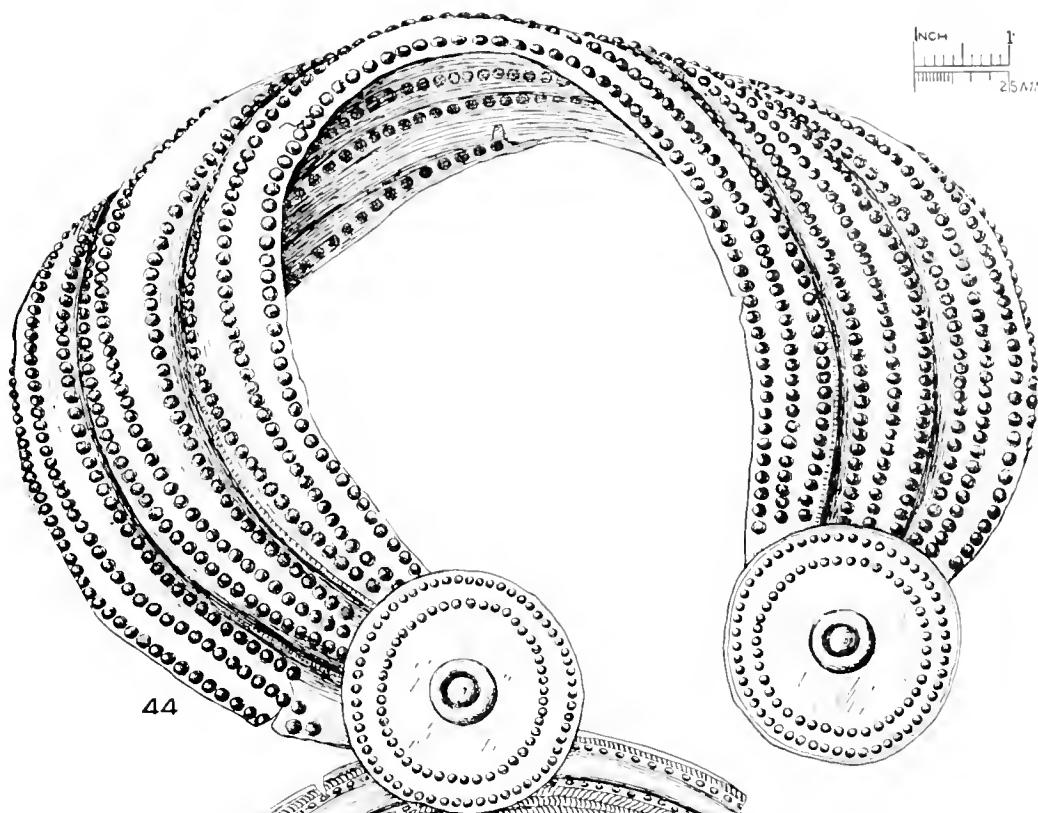
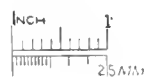


Lunulae ($\frac{1}{2}$).

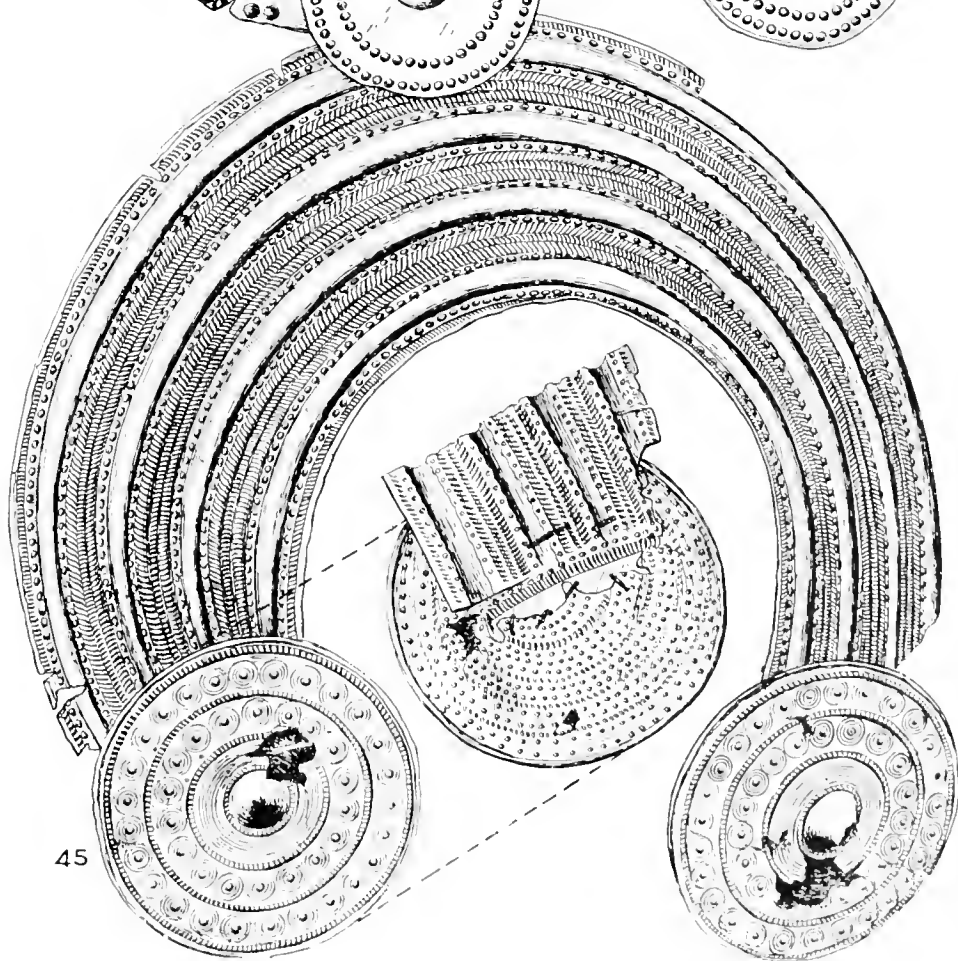




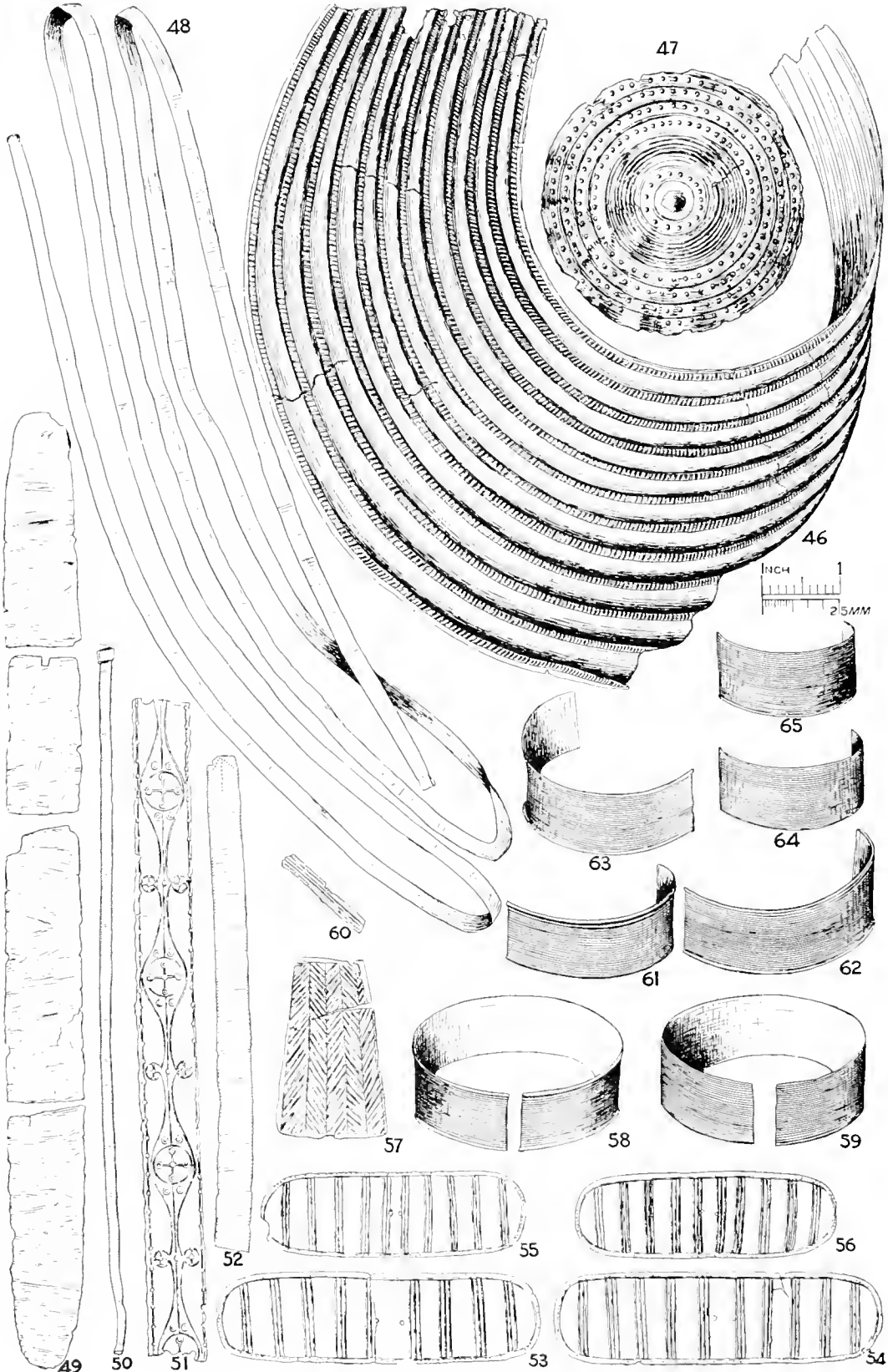
Gorgets and Bracelets ($\frac{1}{2}$).



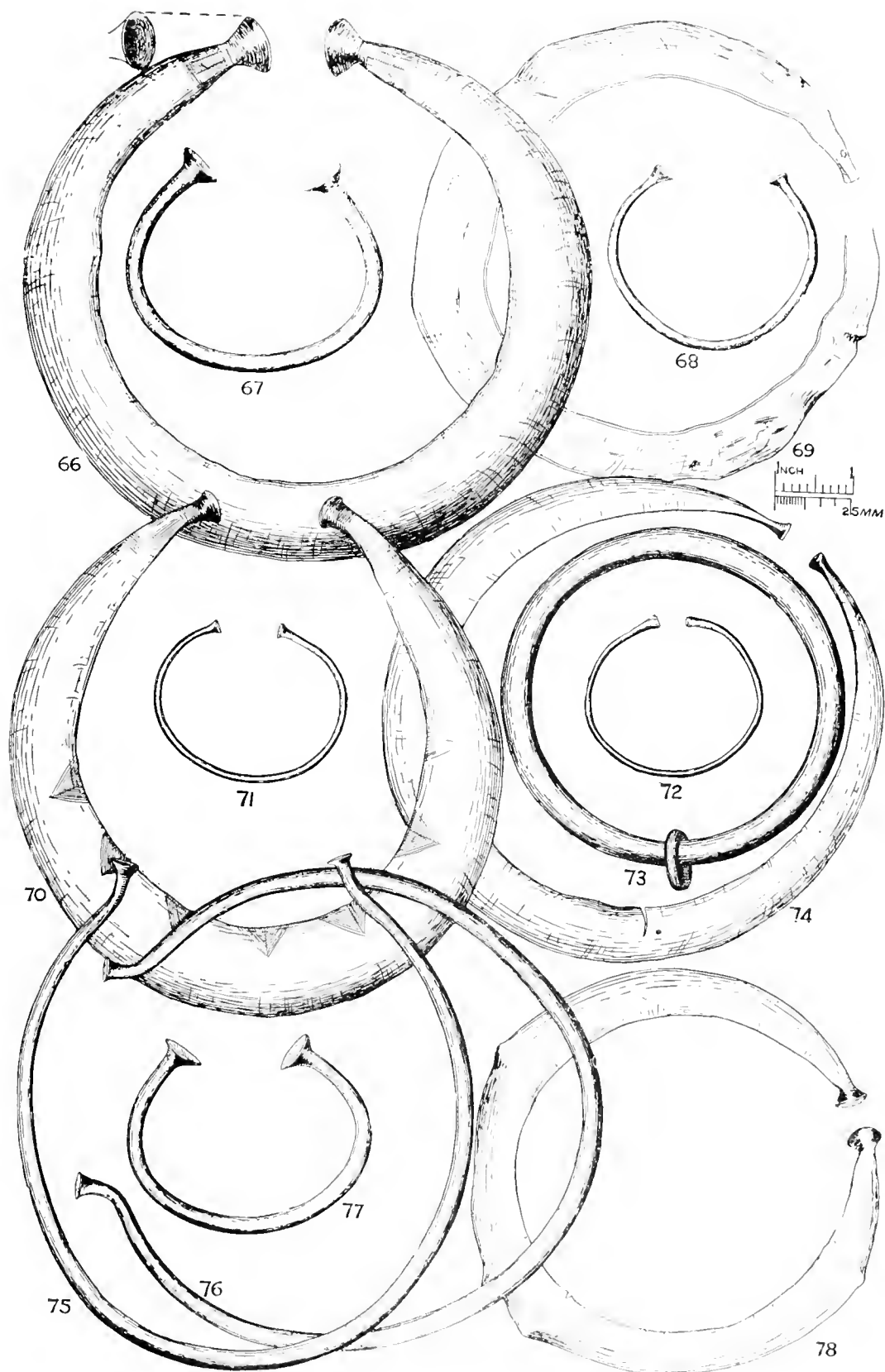
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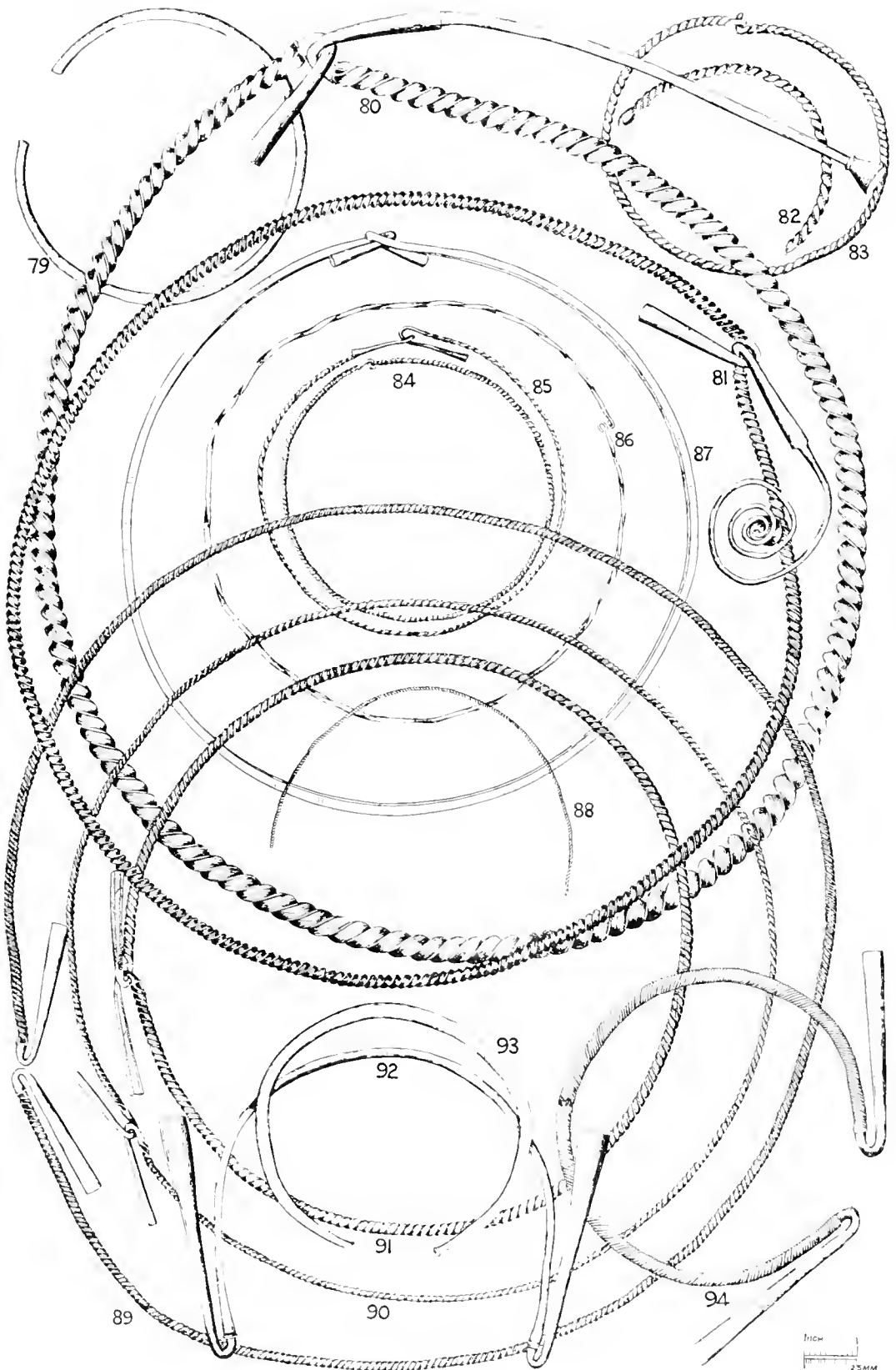
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Gorget, Disc. Gold Bands, etc. (1/2).



Ornaments from the Great Clare Find ($\frac{1}{2}$).



Torques ($\frac{1}{3}$).

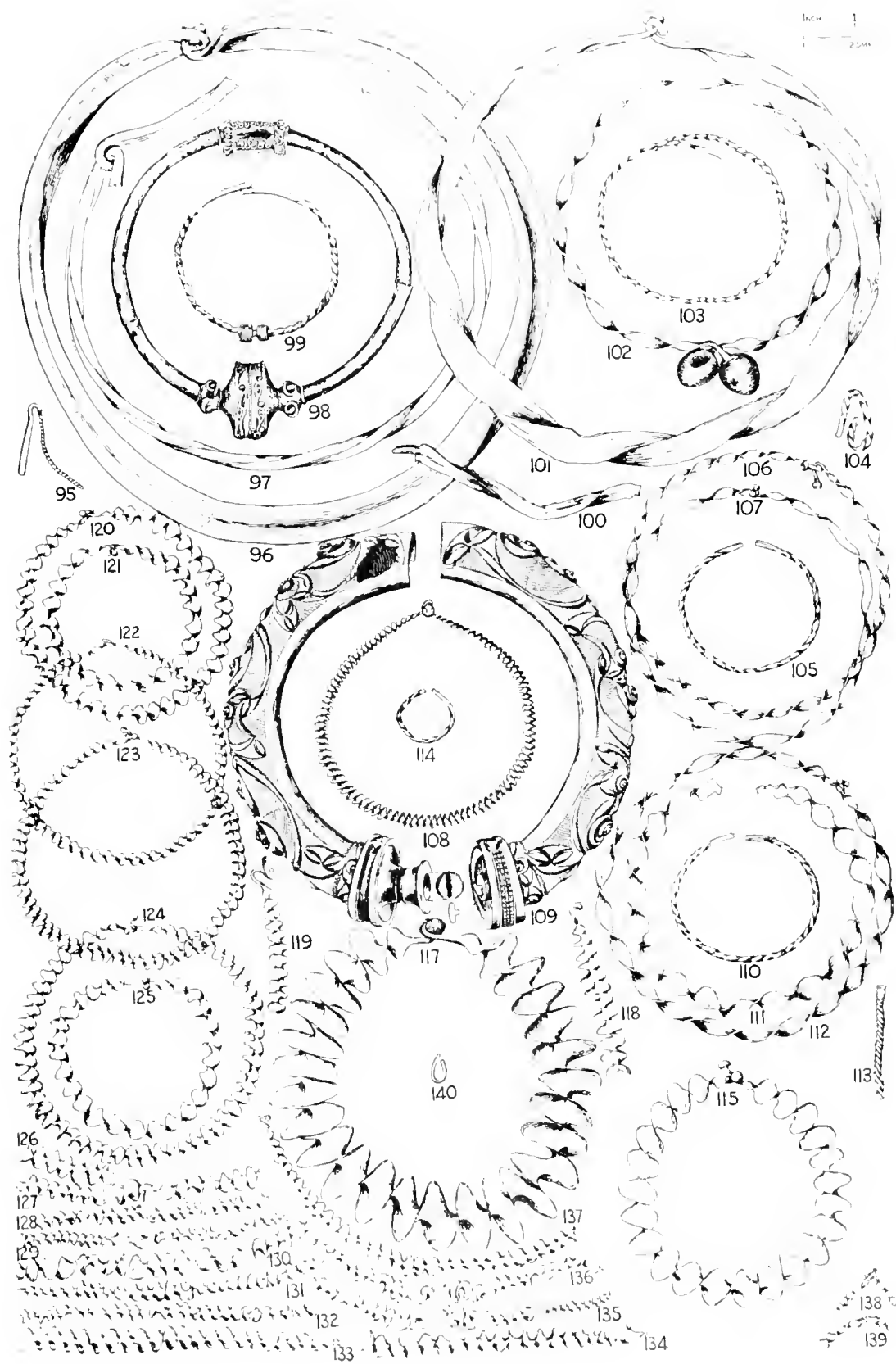
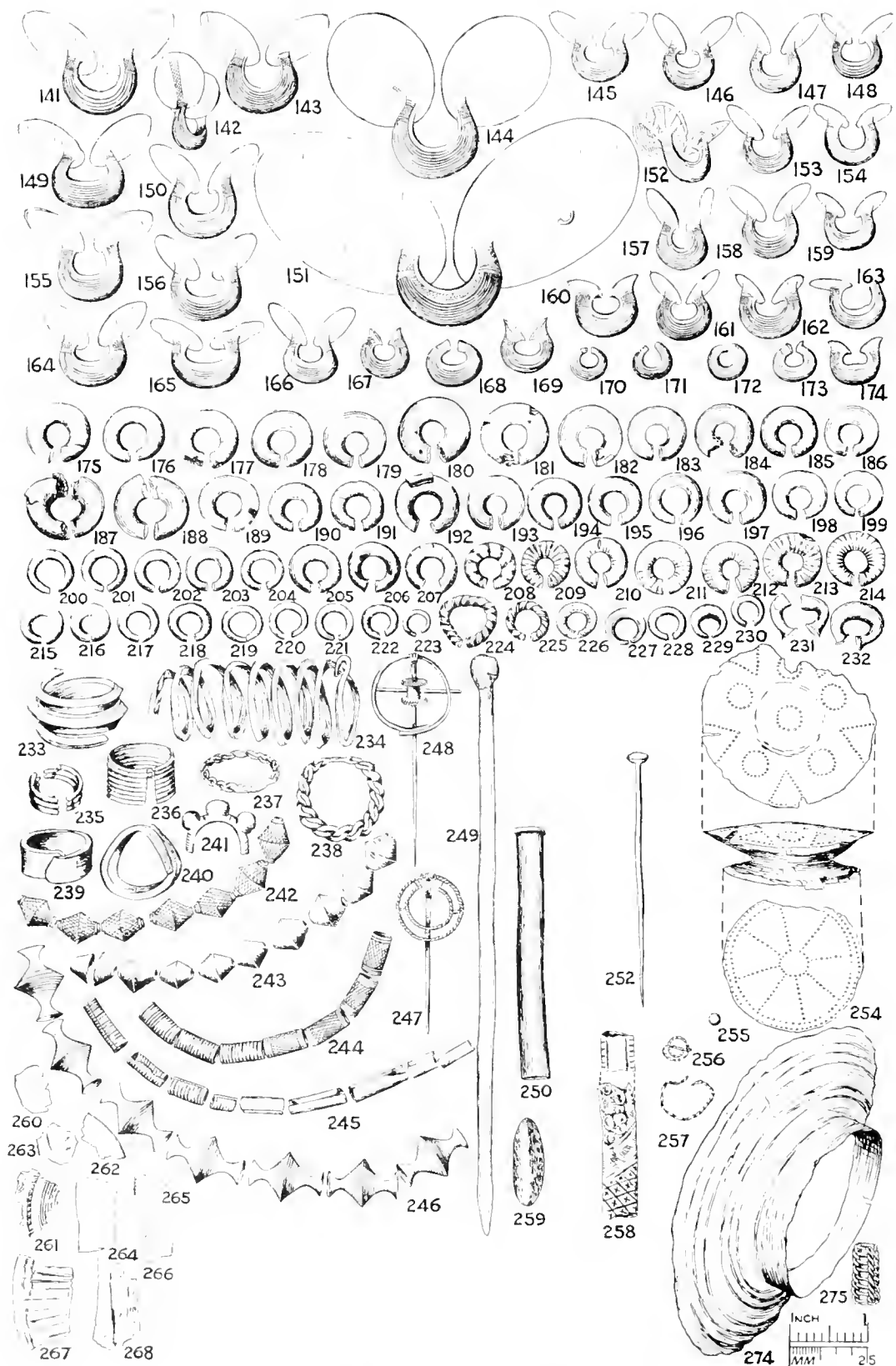
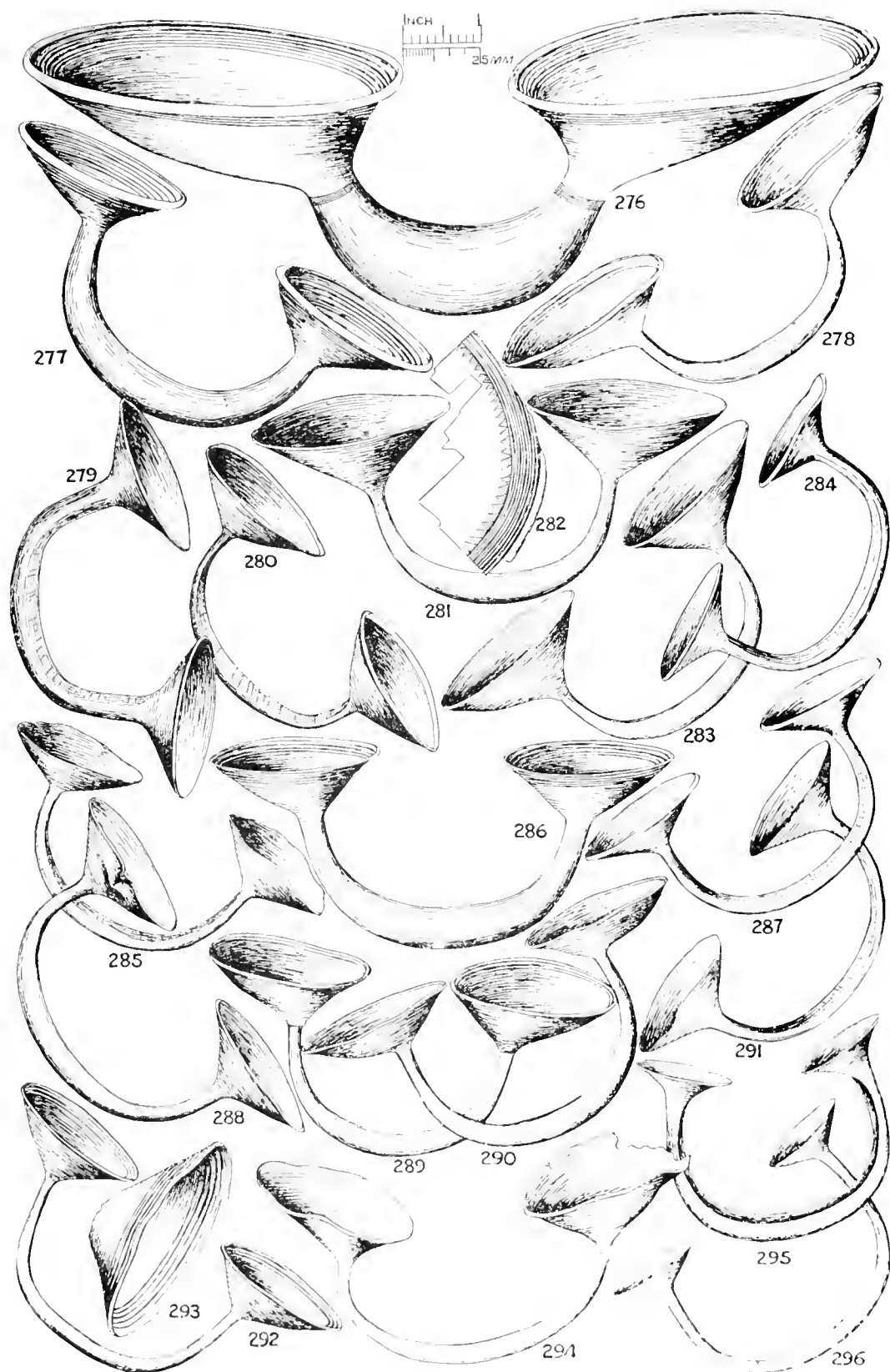


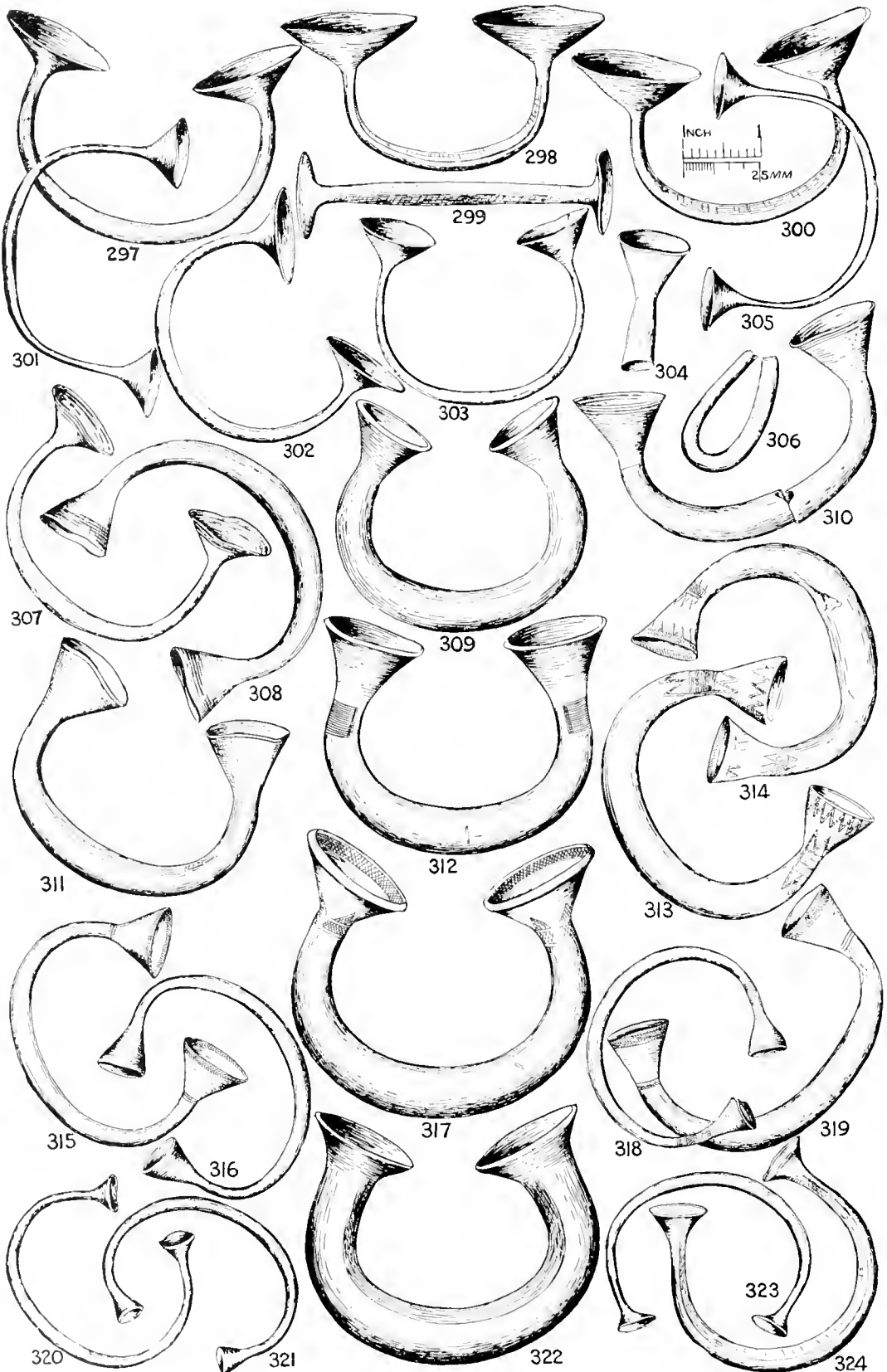
PLATE XIV.



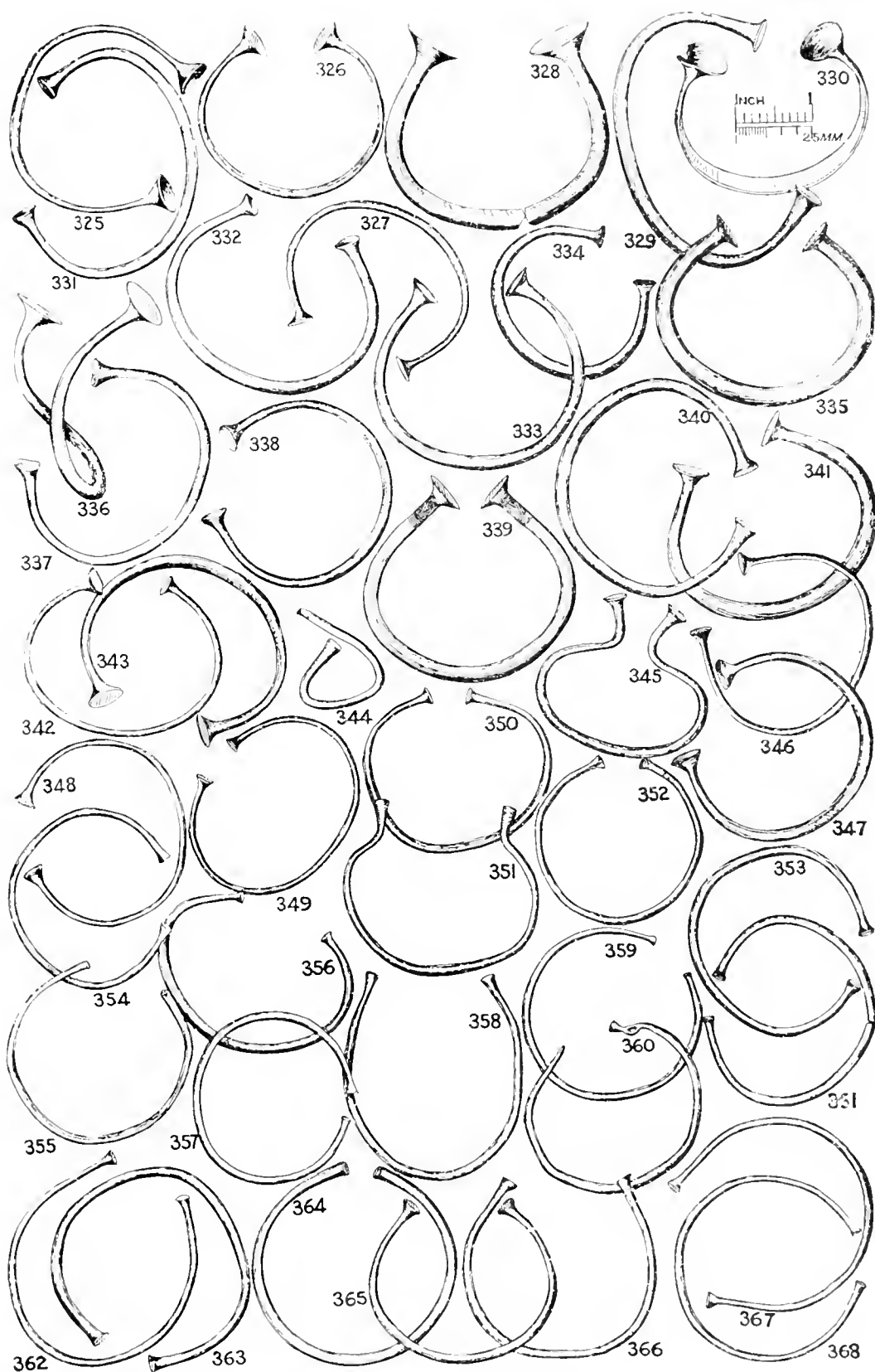
Fibulae ; Ring-Money ; Beads ; etc (1).



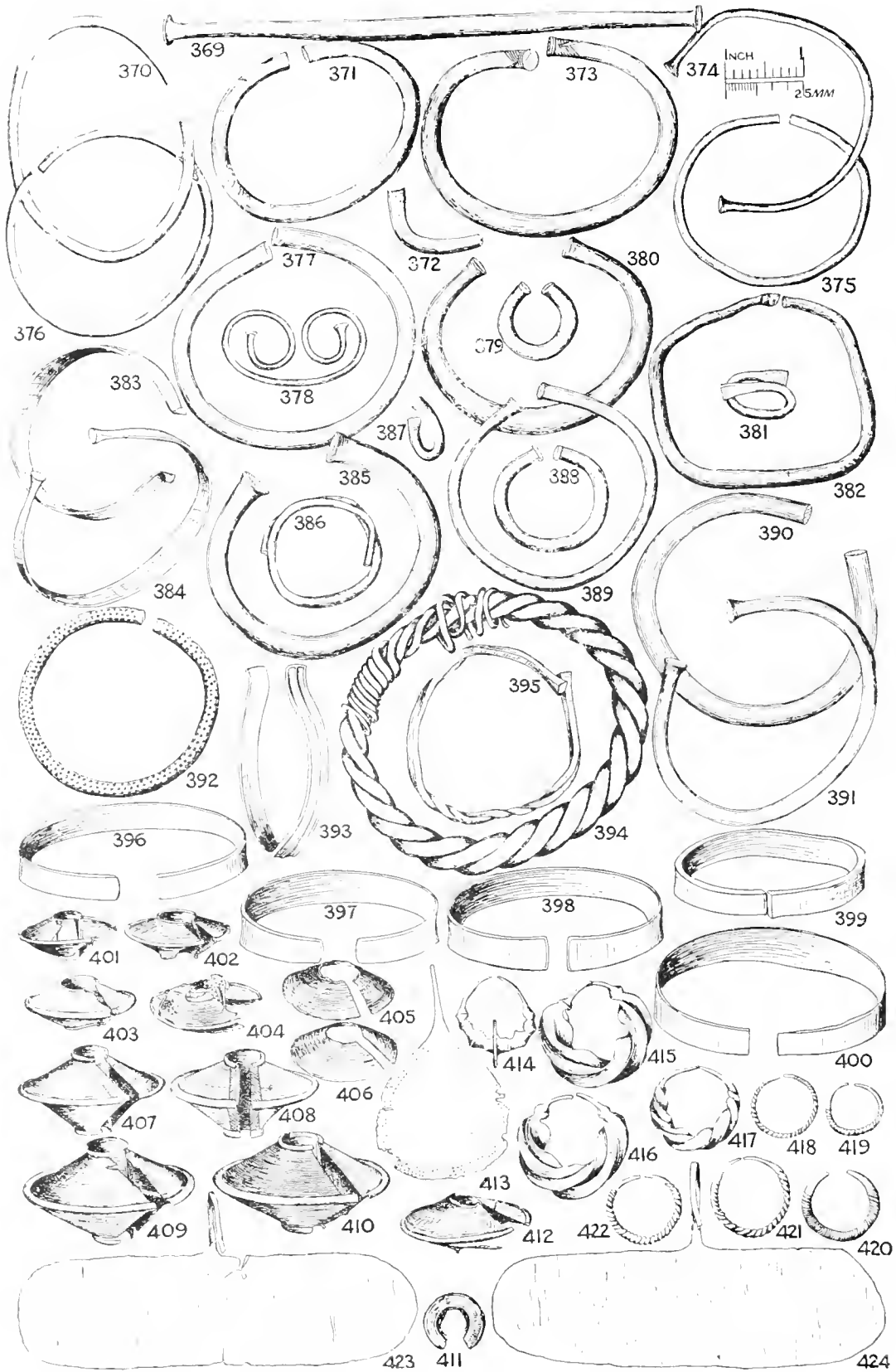
Fibulae ($\frac{1}{2}$).



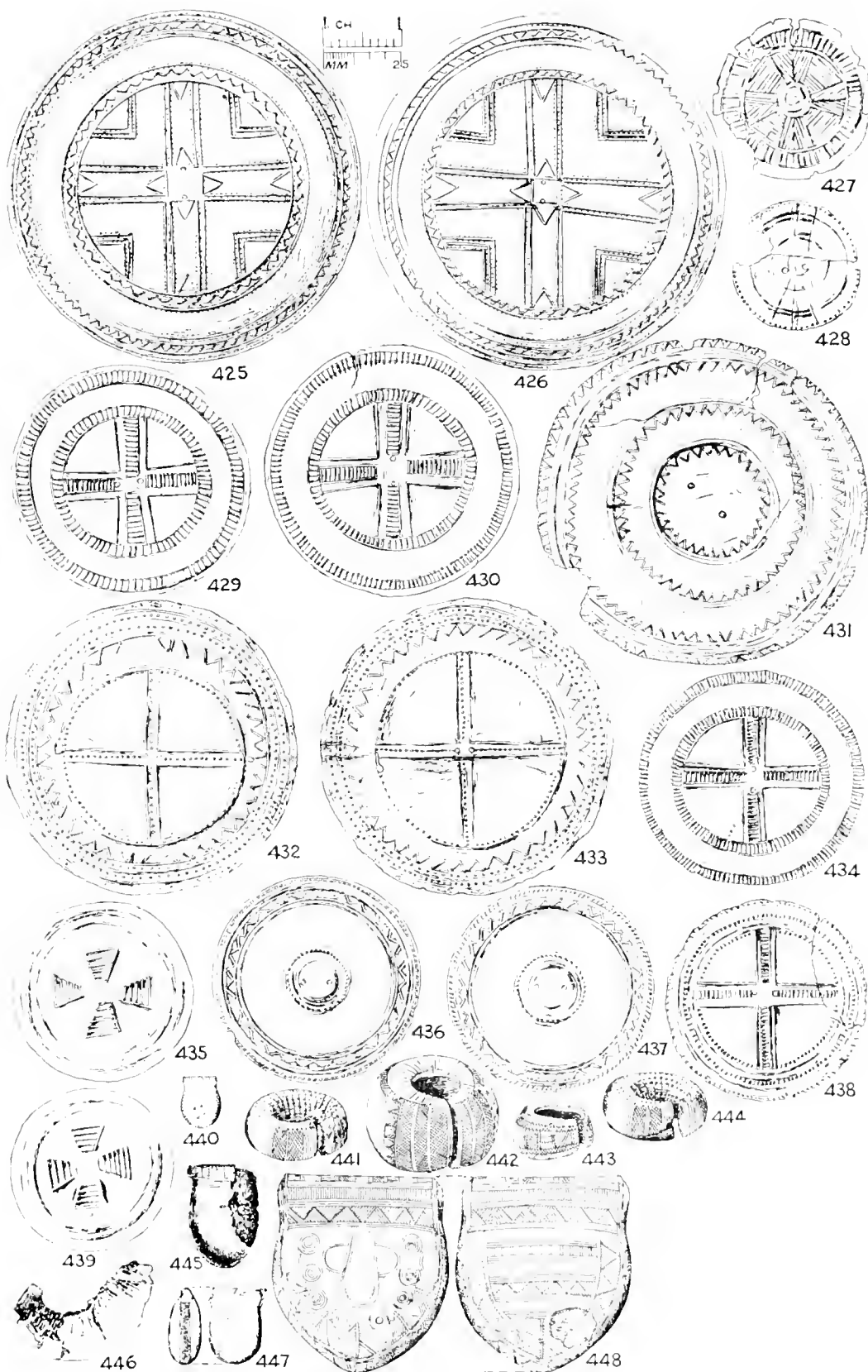
Penannular Rings (2)



Penannular Rings (1).



Penannular Rings : Bracelets : Ear-rings : etc. (1).



Gold Discs and Bullae.

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